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## Paris Bars EEC Envoy At Security Meeting

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Feb. 2 (UPI)—France has no intention of allowing the European Economic Community to be represented as such at the forthcoming European Security Conference, it was learned today.

Informal sources indicated that France would staunchly oppose the move that was called for by West Germany, earlier this week, which would have allowed Common Market officials to participate in the security conference.

Conrad Ahlert, the West German government spokesman, said at a news conference Monday that Bonn believed that the enlarged Common Market of ten members should participate "in an appropriate fashion" at the conference, preparations for which are expected to get under way in Helsinki late this year.

Mr. Ahlert said that Common Market officials already were engaged in conversations on the subject in Brussels.

Abundant Notion  
Sources here indicated, however, that France has not been participating in any such conversations in Brussels, and if it had been, it would have tried to block them. The French hold the notion of a Common Market presence at the security conference as absurd.

Preparations for the ESC are scheduled to begin among East and West European nations plus the United States and Canada as soon as the final Big Four Berlin accord is signed, probably sometime this spring. The full-fledged conference is not expected to get underway before next year.

The stakes in EEC representation at the conference are more than symbolic. West Germany, in pressing for a Common Market presence, is trying to promote the idea of political unity among community members.

France believes that any possibility for EEC political unity lies far in the future, and can only grow from the successes and necessities of economic and monetary unity. Since each of the Common Market countries will be represented nationally at the security conference, the French do not see a need for a Common Market representative.

Moreover, the French are extremely sensitive to Soviet reactions to any EEC move in the direction of political unity. The French do not think there is any reason to upset the Soviet Union over a move that would be of no importance for the security conference.

## Aim Is Suez Canal Agreement

## Israel Accepts U.S. Plan for Talks

By Peter Grose

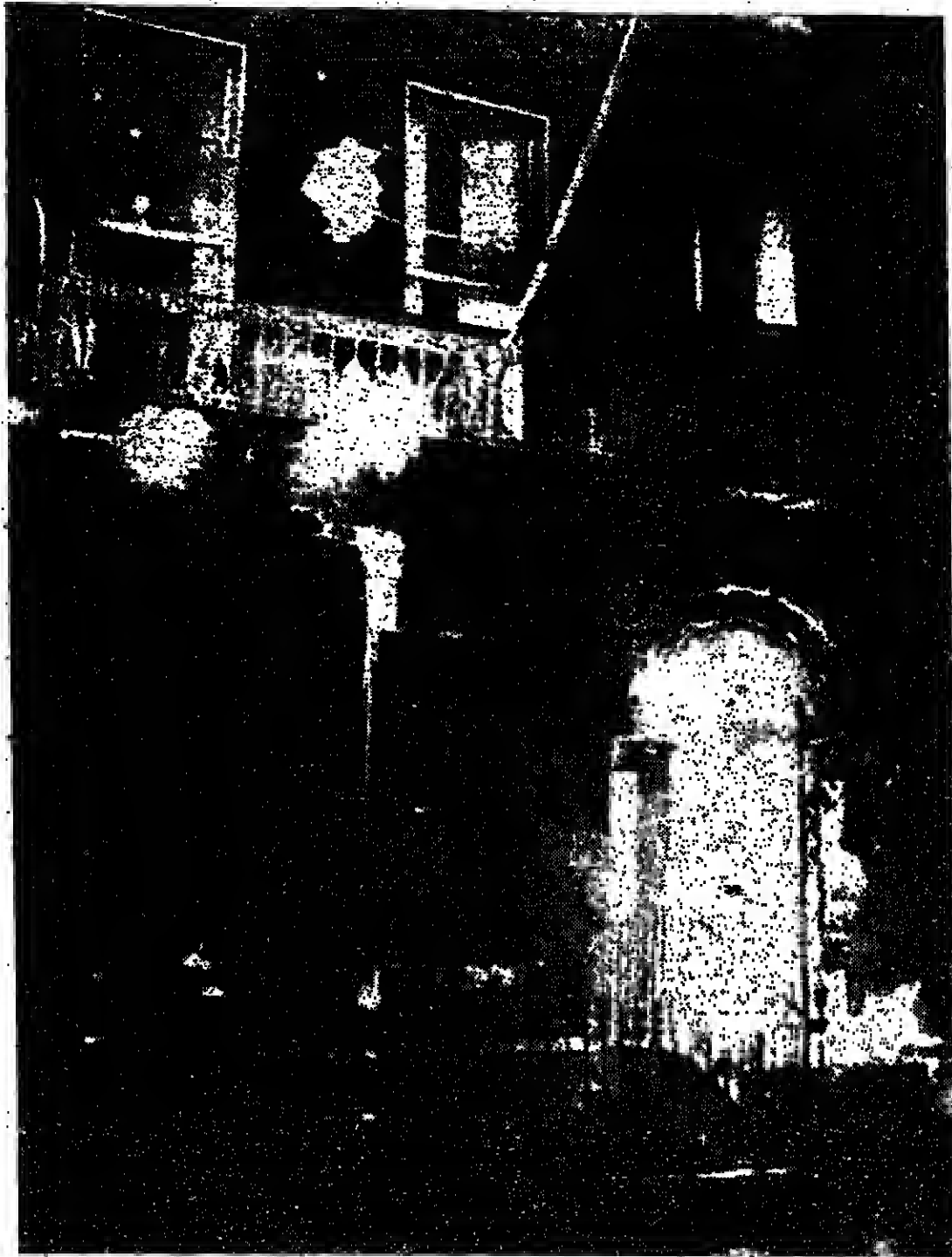
JERUSALEM, Feb. 2 (UPI)—The Israeli government decided today to accept a three-month-old United States proposal to open a new set of negotiations with Egypt aimed at a special agreement to reopen the Suez Canal.

The long-awaited decision came at a hastily summoned cabinet meeting, just a few hours before the news that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat had arrived in Moscow to co-ordinate diplomatic and military policies with the Soviet Union.

It followed weeks of intensive discussions between the Israeli ambassador in Washington, Yitzhak Rabin, and the U.S. assistant secretary of state, Joseph J. Sisco. Under the U.S. proposal, Mr. Sisco would act as a go-between for indirect talks between Israeli and Egyptian representatives stationed in close proximity, perhaps in the same or nearby hotels in New York City, specifically for this purpose. The Egyptians have long refused to meet the Israelis directly.

The actual start of these negotiations could still be a long way off, since U.S. diplomats have not yet tried to obtain the approval of Mr. Sadat and the Egyptian leadership. Only when it has Israel's agreement in hand, diplomatic sources said, would the United States be ready to approach Cairo.

[Egypt tonight dismissed Israel's acceptance of the U.S. offer, Middle East News Agency reported.]  
Israeli officials expect this U.S. initiative to be an important subject of discussion between Mr. Sadat and the Soviet leaders. Indeed, there is reason to believe that Israeli Premier Golda Meir called for today's cabinet meeting specifically to get the government decision announced before Mr. Sadat's Moscow visit.  
With the Egyptian attitude to



BRITISH EMBASSY IN FLAMES—Gasoline bombs bursting against the front of British Embassy in Dublin yesterday evening, as flames roared in the entrance and stairway.

\$49 an Ounce in Europe

## Gold Price Rises to Postwar High

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Money and gold markets continued to register a vote of no confidence in the dollar today. Monetary officials, meanwhile, repeated their view that there is no crisis threatening and that last month's monetary agreement is not in danger of coming apart.

The dollar fell to post-

devaluation lows in Frankfurt, London, Brussels and Paris and weakened in other centers. In Germany, the central bank intervened for the first time since the Dec. 18 agreement and bought dollars to support the rate.

At the same time, the price of gold soared over \$1 an ounce in London, Zurich and Paris from yesterday's close, putting it

at more than \$49 an ounce for the first time since trading resumed after World War II. Foreign exchange dealers attributed today's selling wave to official forecasts that the United States would continue to run a big deficit in its balance of payments for at least a year despite the devaluation. The prospect of central banks accumulating more dollars—no longer convertible into gold—fed fears about the dollar's value.

These fears were set off late last month when President Nixon announced larger than expected budget deficits for the current fiscal year—at \$38.8 billion—and next year as well, reckoning worries that inflation will continue to erode the dollar.

Meanwhile, West Germany today reported a substantial surplus in its 1971 balance of payments despite the fact that the mark had been floating from May to December—when it was revalued—which put the price of German goods at a strong disadvantage on world markets. (Details Page 7.)

At the same time, Britain reported another rise to a new peak in its official monetary reserves. Taken together, the reports fueled confidence in the strength of the mark and sterling.

Big Demand, Few Sellers  
The rise in the free market price of gold, dealers said, was due to heavy demand for the metal—a traditional sign of wariness over paper money—and an absence of sellers, who presumably think the official price will be put higher than the \$38 an ounce proposed by the United States.

In Washington, however, a Treasury Department spokesman denied rumors that the administration would seek broad executive powers to change the official price at will. "Our position was, and will be, that the price of gold should be raised to \$38 an ounce," the spokesman said. He gave no indication of precisely when the administration would seek formal congressional approval for the \$38-an-ounce change, and referred simply to Treasury Secretary John B. Connally's statement that it would be proposed "late this week or early next week."

In Paris, monetary experts meeting at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development showed no concern about today's money and gold market actions.  
Jack Bennett, Deputy Under-Secretary of the U.S. Treasury for Monetary Affairs, said the delegates to the 23-nation Eco-

DUBLIN, Feb. 2 (Reuters)—The British Embassy here was destroyed by fire tonight after an angry crowd of at least 25,000 people hurled hundreds of gasoline bombs at it.

The roof of the unoccupied four-story building caved in and the building was engulfed by flames. The crowd threw stones and bricks to keep firemen from fighting the blaze, and many lay in the street to stop approaching fire engines.

Although hundreds of policemen were at the scene, they were unable to cope with the crowd, by far the largest of the last three days of anti-British demonstrations here.

When the firemen finally got through, the 18th-century building was already burning fiercely, and water from their hoses fell short of the flames.

Late last night in a Dublin suburb a British insurance company's branch office was destroyed. Two men planted a bomb in the building and after an explosion there was a major fire. Early today windows in three British-owned shops and a travel agency in the center of Dublin were smashed, and an attempt was made to burn down the Royal Air Force club, the New York Times reported.

The demonstration—the third at the embassy in three days—was to protest the killing in Londonderry, Northern Ireland, of 13 civilians last Sunday during a clash between civil rights marchers and British troops.

Witnesses said the flames shot through the roof and could be seen at windows on every floor.

British Ambassador Sir John Peck, who has been in London for consultations, arrived back in Dublin tonight.

The embassy is in one of Dublin's finest 18th-century squares, Merrion. Besides the ambassador, it has a diplomatic staff of 10. Some of them went to work this morning, but left well before the demonstration and march that led to the embassy's burning.

Gasoline in Trash Cans

The crowd also threw stones and bricks through windows in houses adjoining the British Embassy. These included the West German Cultural Institute.

When marchers reached the embassy at about 4 p.m. they quickly broke through police lines. Trash cans were torn off lamp posts and used to transport gasoline to the front of the crowd and make bombs.

Some young demonstrators

climbed onto the building and smashed windows with hammers, tore the Union Jack off the flagpole and put the Irish tricolor on it at half-staff. The crowd stayed through a torrential rain to cheer the fire.

The siege of the embassy started after Dubliners had observed a day of mourning for the Londonderry dead.

Earlier Irishmen by the thousands walked in heavy rain to

require church services and protest meetings.

While funeral services for the dead were held in Londonderry, life in the republic virtually ground to a halt as schools, offices, factories, theaters and pubs remained closed and public transport ran only skeleton services.

The Irish tricolor flew at half-staff from nearly every flagpole in the country and some foreign

embassies lowered their own flags to half-staff. Many motorists flew black pennants from their radio antennas.

Premier Jack Lynch, 89-year-old President Eamon De Valera and members of the diplomatic corps attended requiem masses in Dublin Cathedral, presided over by the archbishop of Dublin, the Most Rev. John Charles McQuaid.

At Dublin Airport, 4,000 air-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## On Day of Mourning

## Dublin Mob With Fire Bombs Burns Down British Embassy



BEFORE THE STORM—Thin line of police keeping a huge crowd away from the British Embassy entrance in Dublin yesterday afternoon during mammoth protest rally.

## Rioting Follows Ulster Rites for 13

BELFAST, Feb. 2 (UPI)—

Heavy rioting swept through all of Belfast's Catholic neighborhoods today after memorial services for the 13 civilians killed Sunday in a Londonderry clash.

Twelve of the 13 were buried at Londonderry today.

Gun battles broke out in at least two areas of Belfast, Rock, throwing mobs fought soldiers in other Catholic areas, where burning buses and cars created billow-

ing black clouds of smoke, an

army spokesman said. A man killed by gunshot wounds was taken to a hospital.

Army sources said it was suspected he might have been one of two gunmen soldiers thought they hit in a gunfight in the Ballymurphy area.

The death raised the toll in Ulster violence to 234 since 1969.

An army spokesman said a soldier was lured into an ambush

by children in the Catholic Grosvenor Road area. He was hit three times by sniper fire. The spokesman said he was "seriously ill" after emergency surgery.

The Belfast rioting first broke out in the Ballymurphy area, with gunmen pinning down soldiers in an outpost for 30 minutes.

An army spokesman said that rioting quickly spread to the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## A Conversation at a Bogside Hideout of the IRA

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDONDERRY, Feb. 2 (UPI)—In a Bogside worker's house under the shadow of Long Tower Chapel the most wanted men in Londonderry gathered last night. They are the commanders of the underground Irish Republican Army here, and in old, laconic words they talked about getting back their own at the British Army.

"We will kill 13 of them," said Jack, a swarthy, puff-faced young man. "One for each man they killed on Sunday."

"No, change that," broke in Patrick, the lean-jawed, dark-haired first in command. "We'll shoot as many as we can."

There were five of them, sitting around a sparsely furnished living room, and they were not hard to find. I was led to them

by several intermediaries who made no effort to conceal where we were going and maintained only the barest semblance of security. No cameras would be allowed, I was told, and no right names would be given.

The Bogside, Derry's rubble-strewn Catholic slum, is their turf. The IRA leaders here claim that the British Army has not dared to move in the Bogside since it began internment men without charge or trial last August. This is an exaggeration.

The pastroopers moved in with a vengeance last Sunday. But it is not far from the truth.

Each night the IRA leaders move their command post to the home of a different sympathizer.

"We'll Shoot as Many as We Can"

They claim every Bogside house is open to them, a claim enforced by terror if necessary.

My hosts were the leaders of the Derry Provisionals, the militant wing of the IRA. A rival branch with whom peace has just been made, the official IRA, is led by leftist theoreticians who, until recently at least, have eschewed terror tactics.

While we talked, a half dozen "junior officers," men between 18 and 30, most with the rough hands of manual workers and several wearing cloth caps, sat in an adjoining room watching television.

How will they kill the soldiers? "We will do it in our own way," said commander Patrick in a low

voice. "We won't confront them, because all you're doing then is presenting heads for them. We won't lose many men."

In other words, these gunmen will snipe at individual soldiers from concealed positions and melt away into the complacent Bogside.

None of the leaders I spoke with was especially articulate, displayed any theoretical understanding of revolutionary movements, or exuded any of the charisma of revolutionaries I have interviewed in the past. These were hardbitten, mechanical men who evoked Popeye, William Faulkner's plastic killer in "Sanctuary."

The only distinctive personality was Michael, the adjutant, a blond, curly haired, 31-year-old

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## At Newry Saturday

## Troops to Halt New Ulster March

LONDON, Feb. 2 (UPI)—The

government served notice today that it will use British troops to break up a planned civil-rights march in the Northern Ireland border town of Newry next Saturday.

A similar march in Londonderry last Sunday resulted in a bloodbath and the death of 13 civilians.

Defense Secretary Lord Carrington told the House of Lords, "There can be no one in this House who does not believe that this would be a most unwise and potentially disastrous decision, if it is decided to go ahead with the march at Newry."

"I earnestly ask the organizers to think again, and indeed to contemplate what a responsibility rests on their shoulders,"

Lord Carrington said the ban on marches is a right one.

"It must be upheld, and the security forces, therefore, will have no alternative but to halt and disperse any unauthorized march that may be held, however difficult it may be."

Bernadette Devlin, independent nationalist member of the British Parliament, who took part in Sunday's march at Londonderry, has said the will march again at Newry Saturday despite the ban.

Gerard Fitt, another Ulster nationalist member of Parliament, said he will do so, too.

## Games Open Today; Austrians Stay

The Xth Winter Olympics open today in Sapporo, Japan, and the Austrian ski team, after listening to an appeal by its disqualified Alpine ace Karl Schranz, will be there.

The French, though, will be missing their No. 1 woman skier, Françoise Mauch, who tore ligaments in her left knee in a training accident yesterday. Today's schedule is light, with only two preliminary-round hockey games to follow the opening ceremonies—which may be canceled because of a snowstorm. Details on Page 13.



Lord Carrington









**BUGGED PENGUIN**—Looking somewhat like an astronaut in formal attire, this penguin was wired for sound by University of Washington researchers at the Palmer Station about 700 miles from the South Pole. Equipment sends back cardiovascular data to the headquarters of the group studying biology of Antarctic life.

### Muskie Camp Complains

## Robert Kennedy's Voice Used, Unidentified, in McGovern Ad

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (WP).—A radio advertisement using the unidentified voice of the late Robert F. Kennedy caused a dispute yesterday between the backers of two major Democratic presidential rivals—Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine and Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota.

Sen. Muskie's New England coordinator, Tony Podesta, complained to the press that it was "poor taste and quite unfair" for Sen. McGovern's campaign to broadcast radio commercials in New Hampshire using, without identification of the speaker or the context, Robert Kennedy's 1968 praise of Sen. McGovern as a man of "courage."

Frank Manikewicz, Robert Kennedy's former press secretary and now spokesman for the McGovern campaign, called the complaint "nonsense" and said the commercials would continue.

Mr. Podesta said Sen. Muskie's New Hampshire headquarters had received "a number of calls from our own workers" since the commercial went on the air last week, "asking when Ted Kennedy (Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts) had endorsed George McGovern."

Plans to Object

Sen. Edward Kennedy's press secretary, Richard Drayne, said no such questions had reached his office and said he was unaware of the commercial until Robert Squier, Sen. Muskie's radio-television adviser, telephoned him yesterday to complain of the tape-recording. Mr. Drayne said Sen. Edward Kennedy had no plan to object to the use of his brother's voice.

The commercial begins with Robert Kennedy's voice—unidentified there, or elsewhere on the tape—praising courage as "the first of human qualities."

A narrator breaks in to say: "Like his brother, he spoke clearly of courage," and was quick to recognize it in other men of character."

Then Robert Kennedy's voice resumes: "And when I think of that I think of George McGovern..." and goes on to praise Sen. McGovern for his early stand against the Vietnam war.

Narrator Returns

The narrator then returns to say: "We think that kind of courage and consistency clearly separates him from the rest. That's why the McGovern for President Committee..." has authorized and paid for this message."

Mr. Podesta said it was "irresponsible and in very poor taste..." a distortion of Robert Kennedy's voice.

### Poll Sees Nixon As Easy Winner In A Vote Today

SWARTHMORE, Pa., Feb. 2 (UPI).—Sindlinger and Co., an opinion research firm, said yesterday that "nobody could beat President Nixon" if the national elections were held today.

The polling firm based its conclusion on 1989 interviews held from last Wednesday to Monday in 487 sampling places in 48 states.

Albert E. Sindlinger, president of the firm, said 22.6 percent of those interviewed said they would vote for Mr. Nixon.

The closest competitor with 13.9 percent was Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine.

### Hughes Aides, Not Hughes, Likely to Get Subpoenas

By Douglas Robinson

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (NYT).—State and federal investigators looking into the tangled case of the purported Howard R. Hughes autobiography are tentatively planning to subpoena top aides of the reclusive industrialist rather than try to get Mr. Hughes himself before a grand jury.

Sources close to the inquiry, however, do not rule out the possibility that the billionaire, who has lived in the Bahamas for more than a year, may be called upon to testify.

"We haven't gone far enough into the investigation to know if we'll really need him," one source said.

"It may be more helpful to hear his aides and find out if Mr. Hughes left Nassau at any time in 1971."

Clifford Irving, the novelist who claims to have collected and edited the Hughes autobiography, has said that he met with the industrialist 100 times in 1971 in various locations in the Western Hemisphere.

Wife Had Money

Late last week, after a series of denials by Mr. Hughes that he knew or had met with Mr. Irving, the novelist acknowledged that it was his wife who had deposited \$550,000 intended for Mr. Hughes in a Swiss bank and had then withdrawn the money.

Mr. Hughes is known to have five top aides who are the only persons to have personal dealings with him. They are Howard L. Ekersley, Roy Crawford, John Holmes, Lavar Myer and George Drancom. One of the five, Mr. Ekersley, recently appeared in behalf of the Hughes interests in State Supreme Court and Mr. Myer signed at least one affidavit pertaining to the Hughes case.

One source said that a number of witnesses would appear today before the federal grand jury looking into the possibility of mail fraud in the case. One of the witnesses is expected to be John H. Meier, a former Hughes employee.

Yesterday, Mr. Irving himself broke a week-long silence to deny a published report that Mr. Meier had been identified by him as the man who, using the name "George Gordon Holmes," had acted as his liaison with Mr. Hughes.

In a statement telephoned to The New York Times, Mr. Irving said:

"While investigations are being conducted in private by governmental agencies, I have been advised, and I wish, not to make public statements. On the other hand, I do not believe that any person should be damaged by inaccurate statements that may appear in the press or other media."

"Let such a person be hurt, I break my silence on one limited subject. To any person, alive or dead, I have never named John Meier as a go-between in the Hughes affair. To my knowledge I have never met John Meier. The New York Post headline and front page story of Feb. 1, attributing the statements to me, is erroneous."

The article naming Mr. Meier as the reported liaison man in the case was printed in the Los Angeles Times and was later picked up by the New York Times from the Los Angeles Times-Washington Post news syndication service.

Mr. Meier, a scientist consultant to Mr. Hughes in the late nineteen-sixties, is now a Democratic senatorial candidate in New Mexico. Before leaving Albuquerque for New York yesterday, Mr. Meier said that speculation concerning his involvement was "ridiculous" and he denied ever meeting Mr. Irving.

### To Be in First Call-Up

## Youths Born March 6, 1953, 'Win' U.S. '73 Draft Lottery

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Youths born March 6, 1953, were assigned the first Selective Service call-up for 1973 today by the luck of the draw in what may turn out to be the United States' last full-scale draft lottery.

The March 6 date was the 28th of 365 drawn at an earlier-than-usual lottery at Selective Service headquarters, allocating the draft priority for this year's crop of nearly two million 19-year-olds. March 7 was assigned No. 2, priority a few draws earlier.

There was a growing likelihood that few of the lottery group would be summoned for military service, particularly if President Nixon's efforts to create an all-volunteer army succeed by mid-1975.

### Priorities by Calendar Date

WASHINGTON (AP).—Here are the 1973 draft lottery calendar listings.

JANUARY			FEBRUARY			MARCH			APRIL			MAY			JUNE		
1. 129	11. 17	21. 29	1. 173	11. 17	21. 29	1. 201	11. 29	21. 30	1. 12	11. 29	21. 4	1. 107	11. 29	21. 287	1. 15	11. 44	21. 415
2. 42	12. 126	22. 229	2. 278	12. 126	22. 229	2. 220	12. 126	22. 229	2. 154	12. 126	22. 229	2. 107	12. 126	22. 229	2. 20	12. 126	22. 229
3. 24	13. 254	23. 247	3. 46	13. 254	23. 247	3. 220	13. 254	23. 247	3. 154	13. 254	23. 247	3. 107	13. 254	23. 247	3. 20	13. 254	23. 247
4. 28	14. 341	24. 42	4. 54	14. 341	24. 42	4. 220	14. 341	24. 42	4. 154	14. 341	24. 42	4. 107	14. 341	24. 42	4. 20	14. 341	24. 42
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		31. 240			31. 240			31. 240			31. 240			31. 240			31. 240
JULY			AUGUST			SEPTEMBER			OCTOBER			NOVEMBER			DECEMBER		
1. 39	11. 222	21. 5	1. 325	11. 126	21. 38	1. 219	11. 29	21. 123	1. 215	11. 29	21. 288	1. 173	11. 29	21. 287	1. 15	11. 44	21. 415
2. 297	12. 340	22. 288	2. 278	12. 126	22. 229	2. 278	12. 126	22. 229	2. 278	12. 126	22. 229	2. 278	12. 126	22. 229	2. 278	12. 126	22. 229
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		31. 240			31. 240			31. 240			31. 240			31. 240			31. 240

### Nixon Wants Rural 'Oases' Of Business

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (WP).—In order to stop urban sprawl and to halt migration from the countryside to America's overcrowded cities, President Nixon wants to start a major program to build "business oases" in rural areas.

Monday he asked Congress to approve a new \$13-billion rural development credit program "to help improve the quality of life in the American countryside."

Said the President: "I am today presenting a series of proposals designed to marshal more effectively the energies of the private sector and of government at all levels in a cooperative program of rural development."

Mr. Nixon said the objective would be not only to help farmers, but also to help business needed to revitalize rural areas.

"We have seen the folly of pouring money into projects which were ill-considered and lacking in local support," Mr. Nixon said. "What is needed now is a fundamental change in the way government approaches the entire developmental challenge."

"Massive Migration"

Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butts said one of the tragedies of the last 30 years had been "the massive migration of people from rural areas to inner cities."

"Obviously, you can't reverse that flow," he said, "we do hope that by building viable, attractive, progressive rural communities with attractive employment opportunities it will be possible to stem that flow."

The heart of the President's proposal is a plan to involve private enterprise and lending institutions in rural development programs.

"We feel there just isn't enough money in the federal government to finance the kind of effort it will take to make these viable rural communities," Mr. Butts said. "We want to involve the private financial institutions and private business institutions to the maximum extent possible."

A new credit fund would provide loans, loan insurance and loan guarantees to states for assisting development.

Credit would be made available for up to 80 percent of the cost of establishing or improving businesses likely to stimulate growth in rural areas.

"This fund would also make loans and guarantees for sewer and water facilities and other public works and community facilities, such as industrial parks and community centers, which work directly or indirectly to improve employment opportunities," Mr. Nixon said.

### 16 States Meet On Chile Plea To Delay Debt

PARIS, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Finance officials from 16 Western nations met here today in a closed-door, round-table session to decide on Chile's plea for a postponement on payment of its huge foreign debts.

The 16 nations, with the United States by far the largest creditor, are owed a total of \$3.1 billion by the Chilean Marxist regime, which has requested a postponement on payments for part of the debt.

Chile owes more money to foreign countries than does any other nation except Israel.

In two days of talks starting today, the international finance officials were trying to reach agreement on a request from Chile's President Salvador Allende to postpone payment on \$1.3 billion of the debt, French government officials said.

Mr. Allende has claimed that the debt weighs too heavily on Chile's effort to gain economic stability. Chilean Finance Minister Americo Zorilla said Chile has also incurred large debts by nationalizing three American-owned copper firms totaling \$728 million.

Chinese Loan

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 2 (UPI).—China has agreed to lend Chile \$70 million interest free and with a nine-year moratorium on repayment, a Chilean official said yesterday.

The loan agreement will be signed March 1, he added.

The Soviet Union said last month it had agreed in principle to lend Chile \$50 million.

### House Approves \$1.96 Billion in Multilateral Aid

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (WP).—The House of Representatives voted yesterday to put up \$1.96 billion over the next three years for multilateral economic aid to developing nations.

The three bills authorize \$980 million in three annual installments to the World Bank's International Development Association, \$900 million over two years to the Inter-American Development Bank and \$100 million over two years to the Asian Development Bank.

The money would be the United States' contribution to banks financed by a number of countries to make soft loans at low interest and with long repayment terms to help economic development in poorer nations.

Soft-loan funds of the Inter-American and Asian Banks are almost exhausted and the IDA has been operating on contributions from other nations because of congressional delay in acting on the measures.

### U.S. SALT Envoy Reports to NATO

BRUSSELS, Feb. 3 (AP).—Representatives of the NATO governments today received a report from Gerard B. Smith, head of the U.S. delegation at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Soviet Union.

The current round of negotiations will end with a meeting in Vienna Friday, and an official statement.

Mr. Smith met with the North Atlantic Council, on which all 16 members of the alliance are represented.

### Japanese Soldier Goes Home With Tears and an Apology

TOKYO, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Japanese former Sgt. Shochi Yokoi, who hid for nearly 28 years in a cave on Guam rather than surrender to the United States, came home today weeping with joy, and apologized for not dying for his country.

"I am ashamed of myself for having lived through the war and so many years after that," said the 56-year-old Mr. Yokoi. He had been away from Japan for 31 years.

Japan gave a warm welcome to the World War II soldier who stood by his orders never to surrender for 28 years.

Mr. Yokoi, who was captured on Jan. 24 by two hunters who met him by accident in the Guam jungle, was flown home in the first-class section of a specially chartered Japan Airlines plane.

"We're all glad you made it," said Welfare Minister Noboru Saito, who greeted Mr. Yokoi at Tokyo International Airport on behalf of the government.

After a brief news conference, Mr. Yokoi, who was a tailor in Nagoya before he joined the army in 1940, was taken to Tokyo's First National Hospital for a complete medical checkup. Doctors said he would stay there until he felt like traveling on to Nagoya.

A crowd of about 5,000 greeted Mr. Yokoi's arrival at the airport, which was also televised.

"On Guam I read that his majesty the emperor's photographs are shown in magazines and that he appears in movies," Mr. Yokoi said. "When I think of his majesty's inner feelings, I am overwhelmed with sympathy and shame."

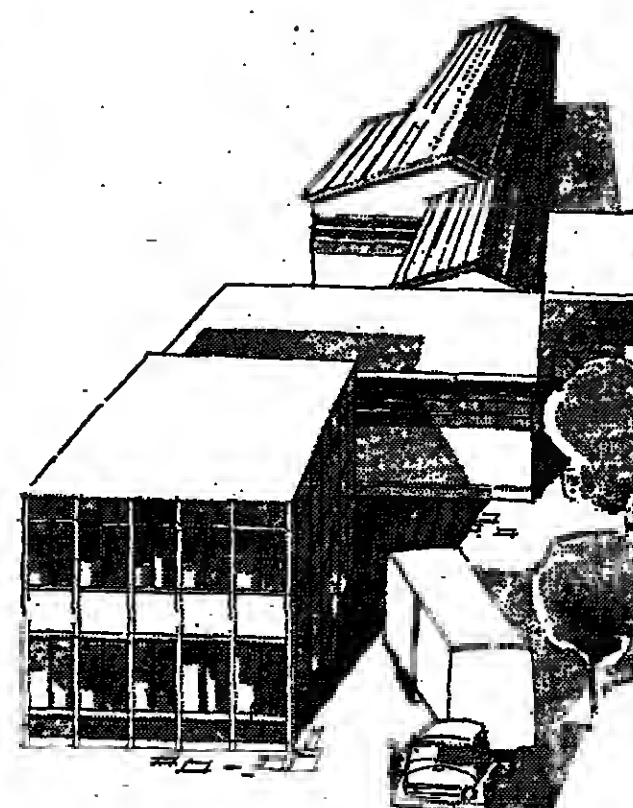
"I have returned with the rifle the emperor gave me. I am sorry I could not serve him to my satisfaction."



Shochi Yokoi at Tokyo news conference yesterday.

**Norway's King Recovers**

OSLO, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—King Olav of Norway left the National Hospital here today recovered from a lung inflammation, his doctor said. King Olav, 68, entered the hospital on Jan. 25 with a high temperature after returning from Copenhagen, where he attended the funeral of his cousin, King Frederik of Denmark.



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## Challenge of European Unity

The 10-nation United States of Europe that could evolve out of the accession to the Common Market treaty of Britain, Denmark, Norway and Ireland promises to alter profoundly the economic and political shape of the Atlantic community and the world. The American response is of critical importance.

A decade ago, when this prospect first arose, President Kennedy reached across the ocean to offer the hand of partnership to Western Europe. On Independence Day in 1962, he went to Philadelphia to proclaim a doctrine of interdependence with Europe. The Trade Expansion Act became the centerpiece of his legislative program for that year, and the Kennedy Round of negotiations reduced the tariffs of the world's industrial nations by one-third.

A broader agenda for joint action with Europe in the economic field was contemplated both in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations but sidetracked during the protracted struggle between France and its Common Market neighbors over British entry.

A State Department attempt to revive this approach last year to head off a world monetary and trade crisis unfortunately came too late to achieve that objective. The task will be more difficult now after the distrust stirred abroad by Treasury Secretary Connally's four-month effort to advance "American interest first" and to bludgeon America's allies into unilateral concessions. But the year-end series of summit conferences, through which President Nixon terminated the crisis, has opened the way for a return to joint action with Western Europe and Japan in the common interest.

Reform of the world monetary system already is projected. Reform of the trade rules established under GATT after World War II is under preliminary study by the high-level OECD trade group which has been meeting in Paris. A consensus evidently has developed there that monetary means,

such as more frequent exchange rate changes, should be used by countries with balance-of-payments crises instead of trade restrictions that stimulate protectionism. Another Kennedy Round or "Nixon Round" of tariff cuts undoubtedly will be recommended, but more daring initiatives also need exploration.

Movement toward zero industrial tariffs over the next two decades and a major attack on nontariff barriers are the only way to lessen the divisions now taking form between the three monetary and trade blocs—the dollar, yen and European blocs. An attempt to coordinate farm subsidy and production policies must supplant futile and simplistic efforts to deal with agricultural trade in a vacuum. Sharing the burdens both of aid to the developing countries and of Western defense also requires new approaches.

Most difficult is the need to devise improved ways of harmonizing economic, financial and business-cycle policy. All this ultimately will require the construction of new institutional links between the United States and West Europe, with Japan tied in as well. A first step might well take the form of the high-level standing committee on European-American cooperation urged for almost a decade by Jean Monnet's Action Committee and endorsed by five European parliaments. Such a body might well have defused the recent world monetary and trade crisis before it exploded.

The challenge Europe's unity poses to the United States is to find ways, as the institutions of the Common Market have, to achieve common rules and policies across the Atlantic and Pacific that enable American, European and Japanese companies to compete fairly both within and across national borders. That kind of healthy, invigorating competition cannot be accomplished by national rivalry, only by international cooperation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Judicial Inquiry for Ulster

Prime Minister Heath has taken a highly unusual action in appointing the Lord Chief Justice of England to investigate the clashes that brought death to 13 men on Londonderry's "Bloody Sunday." That he has asked Britain's paramount judge to conduct the inquiry is a measure of Mr. Heath's anxiety over the charges of Ulster Catholics that British paratroopers shot to kill without having been fired on first.

Mr. Heath is doubtless moved by the kind of concern for public opinion at home and around the world that persuaded President Johnson to ask Chief Justice Warren to head the committee to investigate the murder of President Kennedy. Lord Widgery's task will be at least as difficult and much lonelier, for he will be a one-man tribunal, carrying out the kind of function that no lord chief justice has been assigned for nearly 30 years.

Whatever the arguments about using an active paramount judge for such a purpose, Mr. Heath deserves credit for his zeal to get at the truth of the Derby tragedy. The fact that all the dead were civilians coupled with the report that the paratroopers suffered only three casualties—and just one from gunshot wounds—makes it imperative to have the

most impeccable and judicial inquiry possible.

Some of the Catholic demonstrators on the banned march unquestionably did set out to provoke the soldiers; but disciplined troops do not open fire with live ammunition in response merely to taunts or rock-throwing. No one will deny Lord Widgery the task of trying to ascertain after the fact whether there was also widespread sniping at the troops, as the army contends.

If Mr. Heath deserves praise for Lord Widgery's appointment, however, it is less certain that he made the right move in opposing the Labor party's demand that the British government assume all responsibility for security in Northern Ireland. Such a shoving aside of the Stormont government would be painful, but it probably is inevitable. Indeed, if it had been done earlier, it might have helped the army preserve a more credible posture of neutrality in its difficult assignment.

To divide the House of Commons on Labor's motion serves merely to diminish the valuable measure of bipartisanship that Harold Wilson and others have worked hard to preserve on the Ulster issue.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Nepal's Problems

Two problems have exercised Nepal during the period of King Mahendra's rule: One was the country's foreign policy as a landlocked state bounded by China to the north and India to the south; the other was the continuing agitation for some system of representative government rather than the continuation of royal power. Now that his son, King Birendra, has succeeded to that power, the questions that arise are whether these two problems will come alive again or whether an acceptable compromise has been reached which will now continue.

—From the Times (London).

### Alternatives for Rhodesia

The only real alternatives in Rhodesia are: Either a moral commitment by the Salisbury government to the Anglo-Rhodesian "proposals for a settlement," the elements of which are far more progressive than the Rhodesian Constitution of 1969, or the maintenance of the status quo. Once the agreement with London was signed, there would be no way of forcing the

Rhodesian government to maintain any specific tempo of development, but the improvement of the blacks' legal position, as laid down in the proposals, would certainly be highly welcome in itself. Those well-intentioned people who are measuring the proposed agreement against ideals rather than real possibilities, and those ill-intentioned parties who would not like to grant Great Britain release from its knotty Rhodesian problem—with both these camps jointly trying to torpedo the agreement—are at most doing a service to their own idealistic self-righteousness or their own resentments, but not to Rhodesia's black population.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

### U.S. Peace Plan

President Nixon's revelation of his secret peace talks with Hanoi may be a shrewd political move at home, but seems unlikely to bring a negotiated settlement of the Vietnam war any nearer. The disclosure will make further secret diplomacy of this kind more difficult, if not impossible.

—From the Observer (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 3, 1897

ST. PETERSBURG—It is announced that the Senate has confirmed the granting of the right of domicile in all places of the Empire to Israelites who have concluded their studies in the higher schools and obtained an academic degree. Also a census is to take place on Tuesday next, but it seems that the amount of money allotted for the purpose is so small that it will be impossible for officials to insure a complete and correct record.

### Fifty Years Ago

February 3, 1922

LEXINGTON, Ky.—The whole of the State of Kentucky is deeply stirred by the action of the State Senate in giving serious consideration to a bill which forbids the teaching of the Darwinian evolution theory in any schools or colleges receiving funds from the State Treasury. Educators throughout the country are united in their support of Frank L. McIlver of Kentucky University, who is leading the fight against the measure. It will be a bitter battle.



## Agnew Stands Firmly in Place

By Joseph Kraft

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Sophistates may find him chiefly interesting as a man with a head shaped like an eggplant. But to most of the country, Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew is a high official worthy of deep respect.

Judged by his performance and reputation at the Florida Junior Chamber of Commerce dinner here in Daytona Beach the other night, Mr. Agnew will be very hard to displace as No. 2 on the Republican ticket next fall. He certainly seems to be proof against the most obvious alternatives—Secretary of the Treasury John Connally and Gov. Nelson Rockefeller.

The Daytona speech over the weekend was a tough assignment. At lunch the Jaycees had heard George Wallace, and Wallace really turned it on.

### Wallace Hailed

When he finished after more than an hour, the crowd was on its feet yelling, "More, more, we want more." Driving to the airport, Wallace confessed himself surprised by the warmth of the reception. His wife, Cornelia, said he hadn't been in that good form in months.

The Vice-President didn't try to compete with Wallace. At a reception before his speech, he was stiff and formal. One Jaycee leader from Coral Gables said: "He gave you the impression you were lucky to be in the same room with him. And, of course, I did feel pleased to be in the same room."

Mr. Agnew's speech—serious, even solemn in tone—was a defense of President Nixon's defense and space policies against the budget-cutting thrust of the Democrats. The Vice-President commiserated in lengthy and fine detail some of the medical benefits which derived from the space program. Among other complicated dividends he cited: "An electric wheelchair with a slight switch operated by quadruplegics solely by moving their eyes."

Given that kind of material, approach is that it is based on a state, not dynamic, concept of the world.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.

### Artichoke Rampant

Amid the article on artichokes by Waverley Root (THE, Jan. 19) and Al Hix's letter to you on "Artichoke" (THE, Jan. 24). As an Abruzzese artichoke lover, I believe you owe equal space to "Aperitivo Cardofo" ("artichoke" in the world's preferred language) a "Liquore Prodotta ditte Industria Ligure e Jannamio, Lancelano, Italia. Comp. Soluzione Idroalcolica, Zucchero, Infusione di Cardofo, Aromi Naturali, Colorato con E100, Contenuto Cl. 100, Grad. 16." (How do you like an "infusion" of artichoke with "aromatic neutral"? Appropriately, the label on this bottle is a red crest with a green artichoke rampant.)

Seriously, artichokes are not all for eating, or drinking. At Christmas, make a table arrangement of small pine boughs, include a few pine cones, and top off with two well formed artichokes. Spray all with gold spray paint. Beautiful. In time, if you are lucky, you may get a wine-red, furry artichoke flower through the gold spray. That makes Christmas.

PETER DEBUKE.

Reidelberg.

## Don't Expect Too Much

## Nixon Turns to China

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—President Nixon is now concentrating on his forthcoming visit to China—the great diplomatic experiment of his first term in office. He is working his way through a mountain of briefing papers, studying the transcripts of the Kissinger-Chou Hsai-chang conversations, and quietly putting out the word not to expect too much from this month's spectacular journey.

The history of these postwar summit meetings suggests that this is a prudent warning. The Eisenhower-Khrushchev conference at Geneva, the Johnson-Kosygin session at Glassboro, N.J., and the Kennedy-Khrushchev confrontation at Vienna all produced great expectations and even greater disappointments. Nixon has gone through all these records too, which help explain why he is protecting himself now against a let-down at the end of the month.

None of those other summits was prepared with such meticulous care as Nixon's mission to Peking. He has been working up to this almost from his first few months in the White House, and he has not only been studying the problem, but acting to create a favorable atmosphere for his discussions with the Chinese leaders.

### A Gamble

His disclosure of his efforts to reach a negotiated settlement in Vietnam is only the latest of these acts. It is a gamble to disclose Dr. Kissinger's secret negotiations with the Vietnamese Communists, and it irritates Hanoi, but the President wanted Peking to know that he had been trying to reach a compromise settlement before he arrived in the Chinese capital.

Nixon has already bet quite a lot on this Peking trip. By keeping it secret until the last minute of Kissinger's first trip to Peking, he irritated the Japanese and the Soviet Union, and undoubtedly helped start the negotiations between Moscow and Tokyo for a closer Japanese-Soviet relationship.

Similarly, he sided with Pakistan against India in the recent war, at least partly to avoid a split with Peking on this issue. Without his spectacular moves toward Peking, it is highly doubtful that Taiwan would have been expelled from the United Nations, and even now other U.S. allies in Asia, particularly South Korea, and Thailand, are uneasy over the Nixon-Chou talks.

On balance, then, it would seem that China has already gained a good deal even from the preliminaries to the Peking trip. It has established itself on the UN, it has reminded Moscow that the days of Chinese isolation are over, and that the United States is taking an interest in China and in new security relations in Asia; it has loosened the ties between Washington and Tokyo and between Washington and Taiwan, and it will soon be showing over worldwide television the journey of an American president to the Forbidden City, the summer palace, the Great Wall, and the

serene beauty of the lakes and mountains around Hangchow. What then, it is asked, can Nixon hope to get out of the China visit? In tangible terms, probably not much. Despite Nixon's publication of his peace terms for Vietnam, the chances are that he will get no support in Peking for any such accommodation, but rather a cool lecture on ending the killing and a recommendation that he accept the enemy's terms and get out of Indochina.

On Taiwan, he is almost certain to be asked why he still has several thousand troops in what Chou Hsai-chang considers a province of China, and how would Nixon like it if China stationed troops in Hawaii or Long Island? On Japan, the Chinese government's view is that the U.S. is reviving the militarism of the Japanese people and helping the Japanese establish by economic means the "co-prosperity sphere" they tried to put together by force of arms in World War II.

So the President is undoubtedly right to minimize the expectations of the American people before he leaves. He may manage to arrange for cultural exchanges between China and the United States, and negotiate some kind of exchange of trade missions or trade agents to explore the possibilities of increasing the commerce between the two countries, but even this is not sure.

In the end, however, the impalpable of these talks may prove to be more important than anything else. We are still far from normalization of U.S.-Chinese diplomatic relations, but the long process of exchanging views and establishing some means of orderly communication will have begun.

**Sino-Soviet Dispute**  
Also, it is not clear what part the Sino-Soviet dispute has played in China's willingness to break the long deadlock with Washington. That Peking is concerned over the presence of a million Soviet troops on its northern frontier is obvious from the fact that it is already building deep bunkers and underground shelters in all its main cities, but this is not the sort of dispute Nixon wants to enter.

After all, he is going on in this year of summits and elections from Peking to Moscow, and it is his purpose, not to take sides in the Sino-Soviet troubles, but to improve Washington's relations with both China, and the Soviet Union, and if possible to lessen the tensions between the two Communist giants.

All this, however, will take some doing and some time. The President has been careful to reassure Moscow, Tokyo, London, Paris, Bonn, Seoul and Taipei that he is not going to Peking to make deals at the expense of any of his allies, but merely to reduce tensions wherever he can. And if he can do that, it will be a useful journey, even if he brings back nothing more than a cultural agreement and a little more trust that China and America can talk again about the common problems of the Pacific.

## The Lindsay Surprise in Arizona

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

PHOENIX, Ark.—On Jan. 17, two days before the filing deadline for last Saturday's primary vote for delegates to the Democratic state convention, Sen. Edmund Muskie had a solid state of 23 pledged Mexican-American candidates in the 38th Assembly District of Phoenix.

That day, operatives working steadily for Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York quite literally stole the 15 best known of those 23 candidates. Included in the theft was the state's No. 1 Chicano politician: George Castillo, who heads an activist Mexican-American political group called *Nosotros*, or "us."

Not even Muskie's own Arizona managers claim the theft was based on monetary reward. It resulted, rather, from a shrewd, secretive Lindsay operation under overall direction of a New York Democratic activist named Art Kaminsky, schooled in the new youth-and-minority politics of former Rep. Alard K. Lowenstein.

### Kaminsky's Ploy

Kaminsky's ploy in the heavily Chicano precincts of the 38th District delivered all those 15 Muskie delegates to Lindsay in the party's Feb. 12 convention, which will select this state's 26 convention delegates to Miami Beach next summer.

It was just such pinpointed tactics in areas of heavy Mexican, black and college voters that allowed Lindsay's astute managers to elect 118 of the 500 delegates to the state convention, far more than anybody dreamed possible. The result was a disappointment for front-runner Muskie and a catastrophe for the national AFL-CIO effort to elect an uncommitted state of delegates.

To put the mayor's triumph in perspective, Arizona is a small state with an idiosyncratic system of picking delegates that favored his operation. Nevertheless, his first electoral test outside New York was the first good cheer for Lindsay since leaving his ancestral Republican home. If his campaign for president

seemed dead before Arizona, it now shows signs of life.

Although Lindsay's showing was strongest with youth and minority votes, he also won in the blue-collar areas of West Phoenix, electing half a dozen construction workers and department store employees pledged to him.

The Lindsay high command now crows over these breakthroughs as a sign that the mayor can do what Robert F. Kennedy did in 1968: build a coalition of minority, youth and blue-collar whites. On the strength of Lindsay's performance, some advisers want him to enter the blue-collar-oriented Pennsylvania primary on April 25.

Comparing John Lindsay to Bobby Kennedy seems premature, however. Arizona was peculiarly suited to Lindsay's last-minute campaign blitz in which each dollar spent by Lindsay's media campaign was made to pay.

Thus, Lindsay's billboard campaign (sponsored at by party pros here) guaranteed saturation coverage in Phoenix and Tucson and the college towns of Tempe and Flagstaff, heartland of Lindsay's votes. Total cost of those billboards ("Vote Lindsay; Arizona Likes a Fighter") plus a barrage of 30-second radio and TV spots featuring the candidate himself came to only \$17,400—a pittance compared to similar saturation coverage for a state the size of Pennsylvania.

Furthermore, the cumulative voting system adopted for the primary here (each voter having between 12 and 26 votes to "bullet vote" or distribute as he wished) plus the low turnout (about 10 percent of 300,000 registered Democrats) put a premium on expert advance planning. Kaminsky assigned Lindsay agents to each polling booth to tabulate estimated votes for each Lindsay candidate during the voting. When one Lindsay candidate reached the desired total, Lindsay voters were ordered to cast all their votes for the next candidate. No votes were wasted.

The success of this calculation was breathtaking. In the 30th district, Muskie received 5,100 votes; Lindsay only 4,000. The uncommitted, labor-backed slate won 3,700 votes and two delegates. But Lindsay, with only 2,185 votes, elected four delegates. In short, Lindsay made every vote count while Muskie and the uncommitted slate wasted hundreds of ballots—taking advantage of the peculiar cumulative voting.

But the fact that Lindsay's managers were by far the shrewdest in taking that advantage and making Lindsay's media appeal pay off reveals technical competence in his presidential campaign. Thus, though Arizona was no disaster for Muskie, it was the first faint sign that the Lindsay campaign has any viability.



## Some Bodies Mutilated

## 100 Bengali Troops Reported Killed or Wounded in Dacca

By Sydney H. Schanberg

DACCA, Feb. 2 (UPI).—A military spokesman said today that about 100 "or maybe more" Bengali soldiers had been killed or wounded in clashes since last Friday with non-Bengalis in Dacca's two non-Bengali neighborhoods, Mirpur and Mohammadpur.

This was the first official description of the nature, magnitude and casualties of the fighting, and it made the situation sound more serious than had been generally thought.

The spokesman said that Bengali forces had been attacked while searching for non-Bengali

arms and that some of the attackers were Pakistani soldiers in civilian clothing who went into hiding among the friendly non-Bengalis rather than surrender to India as the rest of their 100,000 colleagues did after the Indian military victory in East Pakistan last December.

The Bangladesh official said the soldiers had opened fire on Bengali forces with heavy machine-guns and even some rockets, and that some of the Bengali bodies, when recovered, had been mutilated.

"It's inconceivable that they [the attackers] are purely civilians," the spokesman said in an interview. "This was not a stray shooting. This was organized, well-equipped pockets of resistance of the Pakistani Army. Remnants of the army are hiding there, hibernating within the civilian population."

The non-Bengalis, collectively known as Biharis, are a minority of between one million and two million in this predominantly Bengali country of 75 million. They were the Pakistani Army's main source of collaborators during its nine-month occupation of East Pakistan, which was aimed at crushing the popularly elected Bengali autonomy movement.

## Revenge Feared

The Biharis fear that if they give up their arms, most of which were given to them by the Pakistani Army, many of them will be killed in revenge.

The Bangladesh spokesman would not say how many of the approximately 100 military casualties were dead. Sources indicated that most of the casualties were soldiers of the East Bengal Regiment—a regular Bengali unit that was once part of the Pakistani Army and is now the core of the new Bangladesh Army.

Most of the casualties, the spokesman said, occurred in Mirpur Sunday, the day of the fiercest fighting. Yesterday and today have been relatively quiet; the spokesman said there had been "some odd incidents" yesterday in Mirpur, the more troubled of the two Bihari areas, but no serious fighting.

A 24-hour curfew and curfew remained in force in the two areas as Bengali soldiers and police continued their house-to-house search for weapons. Newsmen were still barred from entering.

No count on Bihari casualties is available, but foreign newsmen who managed to evade military checkpoints and enter Mirpur yesterday saw about 40 Bihari bodies.

Widespread Disturbances  
The Bangladesh spokesman said the government was not giving the local press the casualty figures because "if the people of Dacca learned the extent of the casualties, there would be widespread disturbances."

He said the reason for the heavy casualties was that the Bengali soldiers and police had gone into Mirpur "in small groups, not for a military operation, but to enforce the curfew."

"The man now have orders," he said, "that if there's any more shooting at them, they are to take military action. They have been showing restraint, but they have been told not to allow themselves to be decimated again."

## 6.8 Million Return

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Some 6.8 million East Pakistani refugees have returned home to Bangladesh, leaving about 3.1 million still in shelters and villages in India, a government spokesman said today.

## More Recognition Due

BRUSSELS, Feb. 2 (AP).—The six Council member countries and Britain may announce Friday that they will recognize Bangladesh, informed sources in Brussels said today.

The sources said consultations were taking place in Luxembourg on the question of recognition. Other candidates for Common Market membership—Denmark, Ireland and Norway—were only associated with the consultations as the initiative had been taken by members of the West European Union.

## First Muslim Country

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2 (AP).—Indonesia today became the first Muslim country to recognize Bangladesh, Bangladesh radio announced.

## Obituaries: Nathalie Barney, 94, U.S.-Born Paris Writer

PARIS, Feb. 2 (AP).—Nathalie Barney, 94, American-born Paris literary figure whose acquaintances included Gertrude Stein, James Joyce and Ernest Hemingway, died early today, apparently of a heart ailment.

Miss Barney was born in 1877 in Dayton, Ohio, and attended Les Roches college at Fontainebleau. She was president of the Renee Vivien Literary Prize committee and maintained a literary salon on the Left Bank, where she lived for many years.

She was known for her translations of French works and for books of her own, mostly written in French, including "Fenetre d'une Amazone" (Thoughts of an Amazon), which were praised by Pierre Louys and Ezra Pound.

She will be buried in Paris.

the board of National Airlines, died Monday after a heart attack at his home in Carmel, Calif.

Mr. Swim, who had been a director of three railroads and of Western Airlines, joined the National Airlines board in June, 1963, and was elected chairman in September, 1969.

Mr. Swim was born in Bellingham, Wash., and received his bachelor's degree with great distinction from Stanford University in 1926.

He served in the Navy from 1942 to 1945, attaining the rank of lieutenant commander. He was national vice-commander of the American Legion in 1946.

## Magnus Wahlstrom

EASTON, Conn., Feb. 2 (AP).—Magnus Wahlstrom, 68, co-founder of Bridgeport Machines, Inc., and co-inventor of the "Bridgeport Miller" died yesterday



CALICO ROAD—Wrapped up in his thoughts, this truck driver for a Vermont cloth factory did not realize he had lost a bolt of plaid wool a quarter of a mile back. Nonplussed, he rolled it right back up again and continued his trip. A wool-gathering trucker?

## Italian 'Government' Target Of 1-Day Strike in Rome

ROME, Feb. 2 (AP).—A 24-hour political strike against a government that does not exist began in Rome and its province today. Printers led off the walkout to prevent the publication of tomorrow's dailies.

Trains in and out of Rome were halted this evening. Factories, movie theaters and offices are to be closed all day tomorrow. Buses, streetcars and taxi service was ordered stopped. Only shops, restaurants and bars will remain open.

The general strike was called by Italy's three major labor federations to protest unemployment and press the government for health, social and economic reforms.

But the walkout—involving hundreds of thousands of workers in this capital city—was not giving the local press the casualty figures because "if the people of Dacca learned the extent of the casualties, there would be widespread disturbances."

He said the reason for the heavy casualties was that the Bengali soldiers and police had gone into Mirpur "in small groups, not for a military operation, but to enforce the curfew."

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## 2 Germanys Meet Again on Travel Treaty

## 2d Round of Talks To Continue Today

BONN, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—East and West German government negotiators tonight resumed their talks here on a treaty to make travel and transport easier between the two states, and the West German government spokesman said they would meet again tomorrow as planned.

But the spokesman added that there would be no further meetings for the rest of this month as the East German delegation leader, State Secretary Michael Kohl, is due to go on vacation.

No comments were immediately available from either side after today's earlier meeting. The negotiations are being conducted in strict secrecy and both sides are pledged not to disclose the subjects being discussed. This is the second round of treaty talks between the two Germanys.

Contrary to earlier optimistic expectations, government sources do not now expect the negotiations to be concluded before June.

## Very Intensive Talks

Earlier the spokesman had described the talks as "very intensive."

The proposed travel and transport treaty represents the third stage in West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's policy of normalizing relations between East and West Germany, frozen for 25 years.

The treaty is intended to open up more crossing points in the heavily guarded 840-mile frontier running from the Baltic to Czechoslovakia.

Chancellor Brandt wants the present East German restrictions on travel relaxed so as to extend personal contacts between the two states.

He also wants border controls and checks speeded up so as to make movement quicker, simpler and safer. A similar agreement between the two states over transit between West Germany and isolated West Berlin was concluded last December, but government circles here acknowledge that a general treaty will prove more difficult.

## Honecker in Budapest

VIENNA, Feb. 2 (AP).—An East German Communist party and government delegation headed by party chief Erich Honecker arrived in Budapest today, the news agency MTI reported. The trip was described as "a friendly visit."

Also asking for an early election were the neo-Fascists, who hope to gain from a backlash against rising unemployment and prices, falling production, and widespread social unrest.

The neo-Fascists more than doubled their vote in local elections last June.

Mr. Colombo gave up his efforts to succeed himself after Italy's jealous parties failed to agree on a planned referendum to repeal this Catholic nation's year-old divorce law.

The Democratic Socialists, Socialists and Republicans refused to come back into a coalition unless the Christian Democrats guaranteed moves to avoid the referendum.

But Mr. Colombo's Church-supported Christian Democrats, themselves split into factions, could not deliver such a guarantee.

Steps Are Taken In Helsinki to Form Cabinet

HELSINKI, Feb. 2 (UPI).—President Urho K. Kekkonen today asked Social Democratic party chairman Rafael Paasio to begin soundings on the formation of a new government, political sources said.

The sources said Mr. Kekkonen, who met the former prime minister immediately after the opening of the new parliamentary session, asked Mr. Paasio to complete his task by the end of next week.

They said the president hopes that the government to be formed would be based upon cooperation between the five traditional coalition partners—the Social Democrats, the Communist-dominated People's Democrats, the Center party, the Swedish People's party and the Liberal People's party.

The last government resigned in October when the Social Democrats opposed a demand from the farmers to raise prices on agricultural products.

Marie de Saint-Exupery  
NICE, France, Feb. 2 (AP).—Countess Marie de Saint-Exupery, 97, mother of the famous French pilot and author Antoine de Saint-Exupery, has died at her home near Grasse on the French Riviera, it was announced today.

The countess was a Red Cross officer working in the front lines during World War I, and was an artist of talent. Her son, Antoine, who disappeared on a combat mission near Corsica in 1944, was a pioneer of French long-distance flying and the author of many works, notably "Night Flight" and "The Little Prince."

Karl Gruenberg  
EAST BERLIN, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Karl Gruenberg, 80, known for his novels about Germany between the wars, died here yesterday, the East German news agency ADN reported.

His best-known novel was "Brennende Ruhr" (The Burning Ruhr), published in 1928. It portrayed the resistance of the proletariat against the 1920 Kapp Putsch, in which armed Free Corps soldiers occupied Berlin and enabled the extreme rightist

politician Wolfgang Kapp to become chancellor for a brief period. The central committee of the Socialist Unity (Communist) party said in a tribute that this book was a "prominent constituent part of our socialist literature."

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## Holoake Quits After 12 Years Britain Says Unit to Stay In Rhodesia

Pearce Commission Is Backed at UN

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Feb. 2 (AP).—Britain, backed by the United States and France, told the United Nations Security Council today that it intended to keep its controversial opinion-testing commission in Rhodesia and that Rhodesian Africans want the commission to stay.

British Ambassador Sir Colin Crowe said the Pearce Commission was giving Rhodesian blacks their first chance in years to give their views on the white minority regime in Salisbury.

Without the commission, U.S. Ambassador George Bush said, "the real heartbeat of Rhodesia might have remained inaudible to the outside world."

The Africans submitted to the Security Council late today a resolution calling on Britain to scrap the settlement and to call a constitutional conference, including Africans—on the colony's future.

The resolution did not refer specifically to the Pearce Commission, but Britain has indicated privately that it will veto the African proposals. Britain last December vetoed a council condemnation of the settlement.

Formal discussion of the African resolution was expected to begin tomorrow.

"I know that there are many here who object to the Pearce Commission... because it is part of an arrangement which they cannot bring themselves to approve," Sir Colin told the 15-nation council.

"They will not expect me to follow them in this," Sir Colin said. Britain's record over the years in granting freedom to its former colonies has been good, and that Britain and African states did not differ on goals, "only about means."

Sir Colin urged council members to "break away from stereotyped ideas."

"All these words such as colonialist, neo-colonialist, imperialist, anti-imperialist, social-imperialist, social traitor and so on are labels that people are ready to hang around any neck other than their own," he said.

The Christian Democrat move was designed to show the party's dedication to European unity in the face of the government's flirtation with the East. It is also the first formal petition anywhere in the community for direct election to the European Parliament.

Political sources here thought the government was unlikely to oppose the proposal. It would not be effective until the 1972 elections here, by which time the four new members should be safely in the community.

Without stronger and more democratic community institutions there will be no economic and currency union," they added.

"The broadening of the community will not lead to the hoped-for results unless it is accompanied by an internal buildup."

The backers of the proposal were all members of the opposition Christian Democratic Union, but they specifically avoided making it a one-party proposal. In fact, Foreign Minister Walter Scheel publicly endorsed the idea of direct elections recently, and the Social Democrats are also for it in principle.

The Social Democrats said that "out of fairness," the proposal should be put off until the four new member nations of the EEC have ratified the Brussels Treaty. They also pointed out that direct election to the European Parliament did not in itself automatically increase the powers of the European Parliament.

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Sir Keith Holyoake

Zealand's chief negotiator on the European Economic Community. The change in the prime ministership is only a matter of days.

Mr. Marshall will be sworn in as soon as protocol permits. He said he will undertake a major reconstruction of the cabinet.

Asked if he intended to remain in the cabinet, Sir Keith said this was a matter for the new prime minister.

## Bonn Deputies Ask Direct Vote For the European Parliament

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BONN, Feb. 2.—Some 200 West German parliamentarians yesterday proposed a law calling for the direct election of the country's 38 representatives to the European Parliament.

The intent is to firm up the feeble political power of the European Economic Community.

Deputies to the European Parliament, which meets in Strasbourg, now are selected by various national assemblies from their own members. The European Parliament has only minor direct responsibilities in connection with Common Market finances, but these are programmed to grow over the next few years.

The German deputies, in tabling their proposal, called it "a pressing necessity."

"Without stronger and more democratic community institutions there will be no economic and currency union," they added.

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## But Down From 1970

Germany Reports Surplus  
Of 16.4 Billion in Payments

FRANKFURT, Feb. 2 (AP-DJ).—The balance of current accounts and all capital transactions in West Germany's payments balance showed a 1971 surplus of 16.4 billion deutsche marks, down from a 1970 surplus of 21.9 billion DM, the Bundesbank said today.

The basic balance, which takes into account only current accounts and long-term capital transactions, closed with a surplus of 8 billion DM after a deficit of 1.5 billion DM in 1970.

Bundesbank's foreign currency balance (included as special drawing rights of 627 million marks) showed a surplus of 10.9 billion DM, down from 22.6 billion marks in 1970. Also included in the 1971 figure is a 5.9 billion

DM loss from the revaluation of the mark.

In December, the balance of current accounts and all capital transactions produced a surplus of 2 billion DM, compared with a surplus of 3.8 billion marks in November and a deficit of 171 million marks in December 1970.

The December basic surplus was 1.38 billion DM, compared with a November deficit of 415 million marks and a surplus in December 1970 of 960 million DM.

The 1971 current accounts surplus was 518 million marks, down from 2.48 billion marks in the preceding year.

The long-term capital surplus for 1971 was 5.5 billion DM after a deficit of 4 billion marks in 1970.

Belgium Cuts  
Bank Rate

BRUSSELS, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Belgium today cut its bank rate for the second time in a month in a move aimed at bringing interest rates into line with those on international markets and at stimulating the economy.

The new rate, down to 4.5 from 5 percent, comes into effect tomorrow.

A spokesman for the national bank said a major consideration in setting the bank rate and its other key interest rates was to eliminate the disparity between Belgian rates and those on the Euro-currency and U.S. money markets.

In this way, demand for Belgian francs could ease, slowing down the inflow of dollars into Belgium, he said.

## U.K. Firms Seen More Confident

LONDON, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Optimism about the future is rising in British industry, but there is no suggestion of an immediate increase in the number of jobs available, according to the latest industrial trends survey by the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) today.

The CBI reports that the general impression given by the 1,199 replies to its questionnaire is of an improving position, with certain exceptions. Both in home and export markets, optimism has improved.

There is some indication that output was rising during the four-month period ending in January and that previously declared intentions of cutting stocks are coming to an end, states the survey.

On the other side of the coin, the CBI reports a further rise

in the already high proportion of firms working below full capacity. "There is no suggestion in the short run, covered by the four-month forecast, of any increase in manufacturing employment," it adds.

Order Shortage  
Shortage of orders or sales is still seen as the dominating constraint on increases in output.

The apparent contradiction implies that the expected increase in activity can generally be coped with in the short term by more intensive use of existing capacity, the CBI suggests.

On the implications of the survey, the CBI says that, in view of the present level of unemployment both of men and industrial capacity, the question whether further reduction is needed has to be faced.

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Morgan Guaranty Trust Company  
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DATED: February 1, 1972

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

## Canadian Oil Find 'Significant'

Imperial Oil of Canada has acknowledged for the first time that it discovered a significant oil field two years ago in the Arctic Mackenzie River delta area. The company says its previously reported Atkinson Point discovery well penetrated "an encouraging and significant oil-bearing reservoir" with a "gross" thickness of 283 feet. The top 136 feet of this zone is "oil-bearing" Imperial, 70 percent owned by Standard Oil of New Jersey, is Canada's largest oil company; it has previously released little information about the Atkinson Point well, located about 100 miles northeast of Inuvik, the far-north supply center on the Mackenzie River. Imperial has since reported three additional oil or gas discovery wells to the west of the initial find. Information on these wells has also been sparse. Further details on the Atkinson Point well are expected later this month.

## ICL Expects Sales to Increase

International Computers Ltd. (ICL), of Britain, expects a moderate rise in sales in the year ending Sept. 30, chairman Sir John Wall says in his annual report. However, he says the forecast depends on his view that the recent slowdown in orders will not continue past the second half of 1972. In the face of fierce competition from U.S. computer companies, Sir John says, ICL's short-term objective is to maintain the level of earnings. ICL is prepared, as previously stated, to join with European companies in strengthening the European industry against American domination, he adds. But he reflects the idea of the European industry cutting itself off from the U.S. industry. Negotiating from a position of strength with the U.S. companies wanting to join with European companies would

follow from European cooperation, he says. Sir John also warns that the Japanese computer industry will offer formidable competition to European companies.

## U.K. Warehouse Center Planned

Bankers Trust International, TMM Transport Services and British Anzani Engineering report they plan to build a multi-million-pound warehouse and distribution center at Felkstone, on the North Sea. The companies say the complex could involve the investment of as much as \$210 million. Bankers Trust International, a subsidiary of Bankers Trust of the United States, is to provide finance for the project, in which each of the partners is to have an equal interest.

## Montedison Said to Eye Viscosa

Montecatini Edison, Italy's leading chemical corporation and one of the largest in Europe, plans to acquire control of Sella Viscosa, Italy's largest producer of artificial fibers, according to well-informed industrial sources today. A statement on terms of the acquisition is expected soon, probably early next week, the sources said. Montedison already has a small interest in Viscosa. Recently, this interest was estimated at about 4 percent, although it may have been increased recently. Officials of Montedison were not immediately available for comment on the report.

## Humble Confirms Florida Oil Find

Humble Oil & Refining reports that production tests confirm that it has found a new oil field southeast of the important Jay Field it discovered in Florida's northern panhandle in June 1970. As in the Jay Field, the discovery, Blackjack Creek, is on holdings of St. Regis Paper Co. Humble is the chief U.S. subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey.

U.K. Money  
Reserves Hit  
\$2.6 Billion

LONDON, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Britain's gold, dollar and official reserves climbed for the 15th successive month in January and hit a record high of \$2.6 billion (\$2.63 billion) at the end of the month, the Treasury said today.

The flow of foreign funds into Britain and an allocation of special drawing rights (SDRs) announced in early January amounted to \$153 million in a month when the pound gradually gained strength in terms of the dollar in busy foreign exchange markets.

The total reserves were more than double the figure last January.

The big jump followed a \$204 million inflow in December, when reserves in 1971 as a whole were also doubled.

Boost to Share Prices  
The news made no real impact on an already very strong pound on foreign exchange markets but on the stock exchange industrial share prices started to climb.

The new allocation of SDRs, or "paper gold," amounted to \$124 million in January, so that the flow of foreign money into Britain at \$29 million slowed compared with the floods seen for much of last year during the dollar crisis.

Officials said that the value of foreign currency reserves was based on the dollar rate, or parity of \$2.957 to the pound, but the gold and SDR element in the reserves were calculated on the basis of \$38 a fine ounce. This is the proposed higher price for gold soon to go before the U.S. Congress.

U.S. Pollution  
Rules Set on  
Foreign Autos

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP-DJ).—The Environmental Protection Agency announced today publication of new regulations on the importation of motor vehicles into the United States.

The regulations will require that any imported vehicle must be covered by a certificate of conformity with whatever U.S. air pollution emission standards applied in the year the vehicle was built.

The requirements apply whether the vehicle is new or used or whether imported for personal use or sale.

Under previous regulations, used motor vehicles and vehicles imported by individuals solely for personal use could be admitted without complying with U.S. emissions standards.

EPA administrator William D. Ruckelshaus emphasized that Americans who buy motor vehicles abroad should be aware of the change and should be certain that any vehicles purchased are built to U.S. emissions standards. If an American arrives in the United States with a vehicle that does not comply with the standards, and the vehicle cannot be modified to conform, it will be denied final admission by the U.S. Bureau of Customs.

This means that the importer will be required to deliver the vehicle for export or other disposition by customs.

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D. James Jordan

## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

George H. Hartmann has been nominated managing director of General Electric Española SA to succeed Ralph E. Donnelly, effective April 1. Mr. Hartmann is executive vice-president and a director of General Electric.

Weyerhaeuser Belgium SA has announced the election of D. James Jordan as managing director. Mr. Jordan is regional manager of company shipping container plants in Europe.

Formerly Phillips Petroleum vice-president-director of sales for the Europe-Africa area, Kenneth L. Sullivan has been promoted to senior vice-president, chemical products, for Europe and Africa, with Brussels headquarters.

Aske Koneborn, chief engineer, has been named secretary-general of jointly-owned automobile motor manufacturer Société Franco-Suédnoise de Moteurs PRV, based in France.

Ernest J. Whittle becomes managing director of Avon Cosmetics Ltd. on March 1, succeeding J. Frank Casey, who returns to New York as vice-president-marketing of Avon's international division.

Caterpillar has announced Donald F. Dummick's appointment as managing director of Caterpillar Belgium SA, Cossettes. Formerly a Caterpillar plant manager, Mr. Dummick replaces Charles E. Verker, who is returning to the U.S. parent.

## Company Reports

Allegheny Ludlum	
Fourth Quarter	1971
Revenue (millions)	107.1
Profits (millions)	12.26
Per Share	0.58
Year	1971
Revenue (millions)	484.0
Profits (millions)	1.48
Per Share	-0.96

American Can	
Fourth Quarter	1971
Revenue (millions)	450.8
Profits (millions)	5.75
Per Share	0.28
Year	1971
Revenue (millions)	1,897.0
Profits (millions)	50.14
Per Share	2.55

Continental Can	
Fourth Quarter	1971
Revenue (millions)	325.2
Profits (millions)	17.87
Per Share	0.59
Year	1971
Revenue (millions)	2,081.0
Profits (millions)	72.93
Per Share	2.51

Emerson Electric	
Fourth Quarter	1971
Revenue (millions)	166.2
Profits (millions)	14.67
Per Share	0.59
Year	1971
Revenue (millions)	179.8
Profits (millions)	25.8
Per Share	0.38

Kil Lilly	
Fourth Quarter	1971
Revenue (millions)	179.8
Profits (millions)	25.8
Per Share	0.38
Year	1971
Revenue (millions)	723.3
Profits (millions)	96.1
Per Share	1.42

Owens-Illinois	
Fourth Quarter	1971
Revenue (millions)	276.8
Profits (millions)	13.42
Per Share	0.81
Year	1971
Revenue (millions)	1,507.0
Profits (millions)	59.82
Per Share	3.52

Olin	
Fourth Quarter	1971
Revenue (millions)	298.2
Profits (millions)	3.79
Per Share	0.15
Year	1971
Revenue (millions)	1,145.1
Profits (millions)	24.55
Per Share	1.02

Phelps Dodge	
Fourth Quarter	1971
Revenue (millions)	151.0
Profits (millions)	23.5
Per Share	1.15
Year	1971
Revenue (millions)	715.2
Profits (millions)	75.8
Per Share	3.72

First Quarter	
Revenue (millions)	166.2
Profits (millions)	14.67
Per Share	0.59
Year	1971
Revenue (millions)	179.8
Profits (millions)	25.8
Per Share	0.38

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Quarterly Dividends Since 1955	
January 27, 1972	1.00
January 27, 1971	0.75
January 27, 1970	0.50
January 27, 1969	0.375
January 27, 1968	0.25
January 27, 1967	0.125
January 27, 1966	0.0625
January 27, 1965	0.03125
January 27, 1964	0.015625
January 27, 1963	0.0078125
January 27, 1962	0.00390625
January 27, 1961	0.001953125
January 27, 1960	0.0009765625
January 27, 1959	0.00048828125
January 27, 1958	0.000244140625
January 27, 1957	0.0001220703125
January 27, 1956	0.00006103515625
January 27, 1955	0.000030517578125

Quarterly Dividends Since 1955	
January 27, 1972	1.00
January 27, 1971	0.75
January 27, 1970	0.50
January 27, 1969	0.375
January 27, 1968	0.25
January 27, 1967	0.125
January 27, 1966	0.0625
January 27, 1965	0.03125
January 27, 1964	0.015625
January 27, 1963	0.0078125
January 27, 1962	0.00390625
January 27, 1961	0.001953125
January 27, 1960	0.0009765625
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January 27, 1956	0.00006103515625
January 27, 1955	0.000030517578125

holders of record on February 1, 1972. The transfer books will close.

January 27, 1972



—1971-72— Stocks and		Siz.	100s. First, High Low Last				Net
High.	Low.	Div. to 5					Chge
286	306	2000	18	174	176	0	0

[illegible]

**ADVERTISEMENT**

**SCOTIABANK  
APPOINTMENT**



**THOMAS A. BOYLES**

Thomas A. Boyles has been elected Chairman of the Board of Directors of The Bank of Nova Scotia. He has held a number of posts with the Bank and is a Director of several prominent corporations in

[illegible]











## American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]



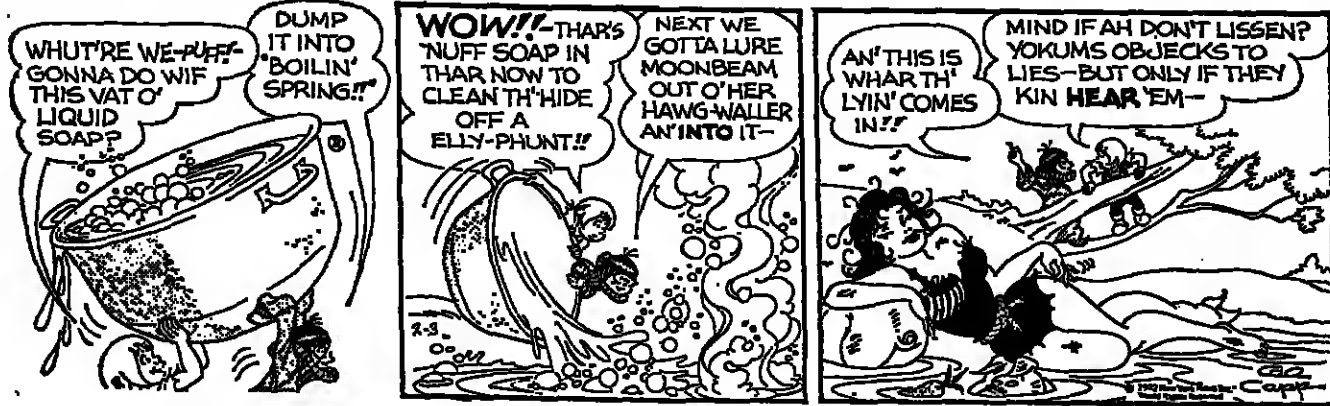
PEANUTS



B.C.



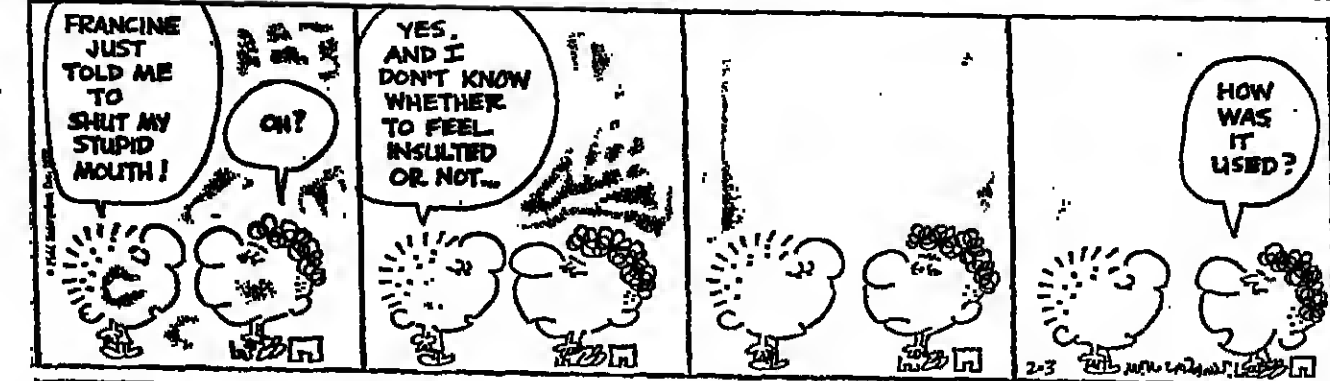
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



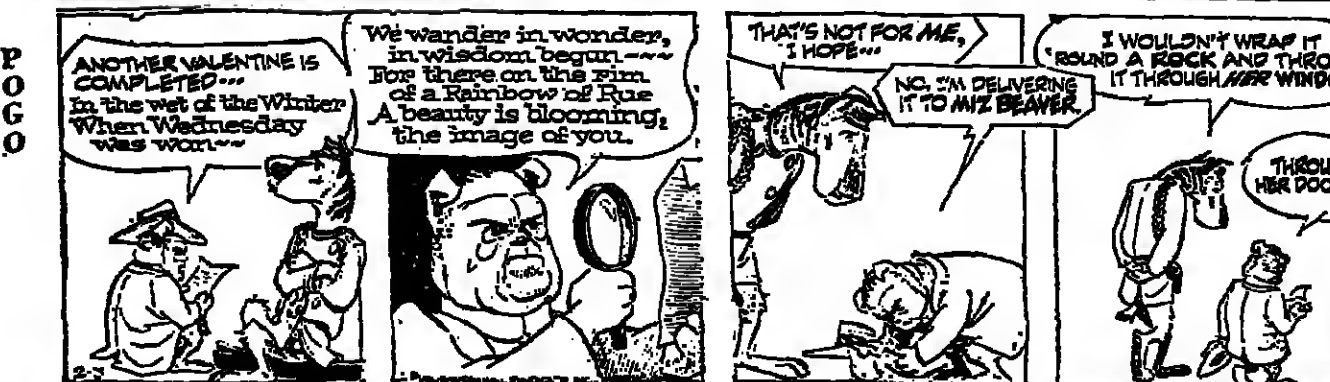
WIZARD ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



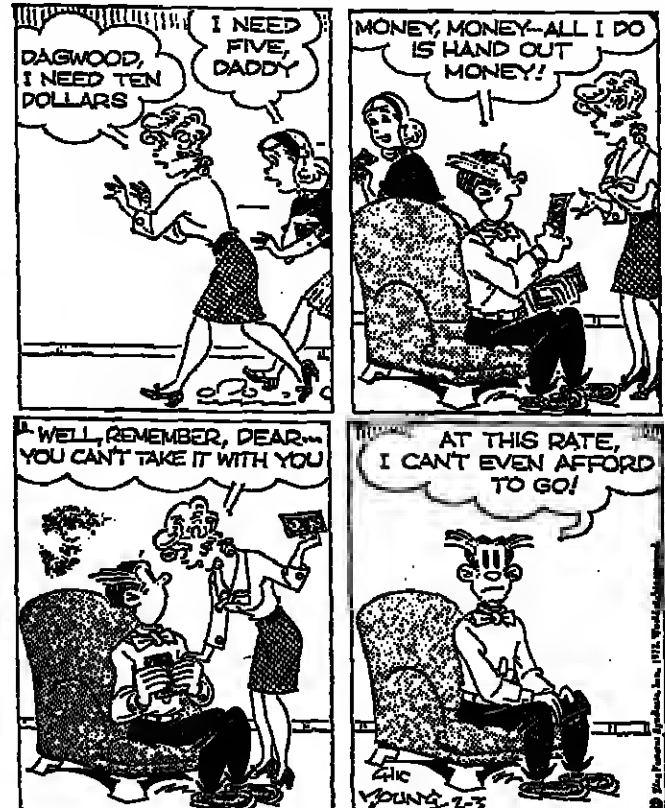
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Openings are important to all players, as East-West found on the diagrammed deal from the Las Vegas Knockout final last month. At one table Pietro Forquet for the Blue Team played in three no-trump from the North side and after opening one no-trump and made it rather easily when East, lacking any information about his partner's spade suit, led the club jack. Forquet won with the ace and led a heart to the jack. He cashed the club queen and ducked a heart. East overtook the heart lead to play a spade, and 10 tricks were made. In the replay South became the declarer after the standard auction shown in the diagram. Notice that South's second-round jump to two no-trump was forcing, following traditional methods. Many experts would bid three no-trump, reserving two no-trump as an invitational bid with about 11 highcard points. Walter Avarrell, West for the Blue Team, made the normal lead of the spade eight. South won with the king and after testing clubs pinned his hopes on the heart finesse. When it lost, the defenders had five tricks. South could, and perhaps should, have made the game in spite of receiving the spade lead. He could have inferred that Avarrell held five spades rather than four, since a lead from a four-card suit headed by ace-queen would not be attractive when the bidding had marked declarer with the king. Further, South could have worked out that the heart finesse was likely to lose. If West had held a good five-card spade suit together with an outside king, he would not doubt have bid on the first round, especially with the vulnerability in his favor. On this basis, playing the queen and one top honor from the dummy. Then he should have led a spade, permitting West to take four tricks. This "suicide" play would eventually lead to a squeeze against East in hearts and clubs, after the play of the diamond winners. And if West refused to cash his spades, South could safely surrender a heart trick to East.

**NORTH (D)**  
♠ J64  
♥ AQ75  
♦ 72  
♣ AK97

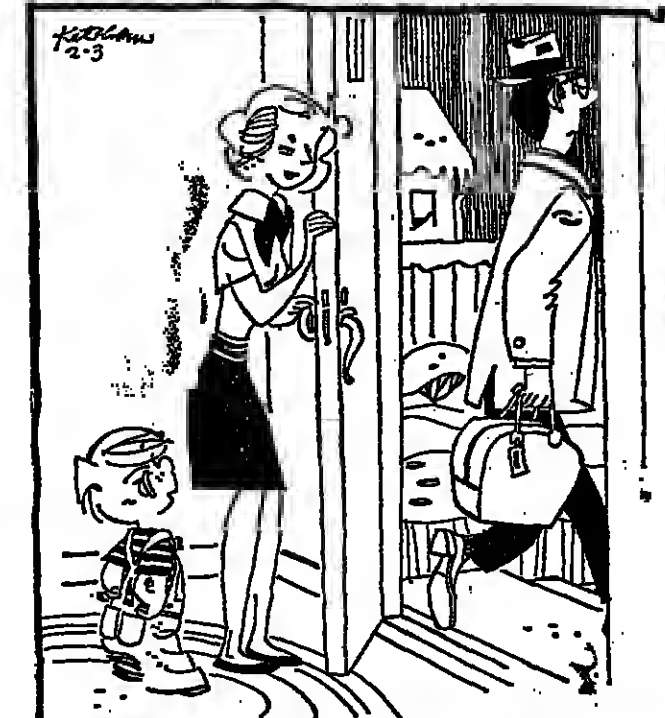
**WEST**  
♠ AQ1083  
♥ 1086  
♦ 10863  
♣ 4

**EAST**  
♠ 95  
♥ K832  
♦ J54  
♣ J1086

**SOUTH**  
♠ K72  
♥ J4  
♦ AKQ8  
♣ Q532

North and South went vulnerable. The bidding:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
2 ♠ Pass 2 N.T. Pass  
3 N.T. Pass 3 N.T. Pass  
West led the spade eight.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YOIRN  
USTEA  
SEPPIN  
FAINAR

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: FORCE ARBOR MARROW PLEDGE  
Answer: Might be mad about the engine—'LOCO'

BOOKS

**MAIDEN**  
By Cynthia Buchanan. Morrow. 212 pp. \$5.95.  
**THINKING GIRL**  
By Norma Maccock. Dial. 234 pp. \$5.95.  
Reviewed by Richard Lingeman

It is not easy being a 30-year-old virgin in this day and age, attests Fortune Dundy (Fortune) in "Maiden," the heroine of Cynthia Buchanan's first novel. Or more to the point of the book, it is not easy for Fortune not to be a virgin. In heavier hands, Fortune's plight might be the cause for some coarse pseudo-bildy, but Miss Buchanan has more serious purposes in mind. Fortune's hunger for this female rite de passage goes deeper than technical deformation: she wants Man, she wants love, she desperately yearns for fulfillment from the other half of the human species. Fortune is all frills, furbelows, falls and ostrich feathers—a 1950s person, really. "Her air draw on the cinema, on the 1950s, on Lorena Young, on Ann Dylis, on the mannered blowing from fiction—Blanche Dubois." She consigns her maidenly state to a gross and garish California apartment known as Dionysus West. "The Real Generation Gets It Together... Why Not...? Go Dionysus West, young swingle... Join the biggest and brightest singles set in the West and follow the sun to where swinger meets swinger in the eye of the action." Dionysus are post-Pepsi generation Sad Sacks aged between 25 and 40. There are a lot of divorces sprinkled about like ground glass and the Adams in this plastic Eden tend to be less the marrying than the partying kind. For Fortune Dionysus West is at once harsh reality and fuel for her dreams (men! everywhere!). But out of she is, she has her own instinctive dignity and courage: she will not be pushed around. Her amorous attempts—limited with satirical disgust—involve a lesbian named Rusty, who obviously isn't what she had in mind, a Hollywood stunt man with a taste for the kinky who cannot rise to the occasion and a handsome dentist, her roomie's ex-husband. The roomie, "Biquit" Besmuth, is now playing footsie with an adman named Campbell, has stabbed her first husband with a fork and engages in a sophisticated fun and games with boyfriend within Fortune's hearing. How Fortune's dreams almost come true—and Miss Buchanan's descriptive powers are up to the import of the scene—are part of the surprise (but not unmotivated) ending. I found it a bit drastic but plausible. "Maiden" also suffers from the usual first-novel blunders—for example, we know hardly anything about Fortune's past. Miss Buchanan also grows overly fond of Fortune, who speaks in a mixture of Miss Adelaide, Mehlbel and Blanche Dubois. One wishes, too, for a stronger narrative impulsion. Still, Fortune is a touching, funny character, unlike any I've come across in years, and to have created her represents a considerable achievement.

Mr. Lingeman is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

**ACROSS**

1 Pack down  
5 Castle et al.  
10 belt  
14 Cupid  
15 "Concord of sweet sounds"  
16 Parties  
17 Expired for a famed Briton  
20 Poetic word  
21 Nickname in Wilde play  
22 Qualifying words  
23 Mountain Prefix  
24 Ancient kingdom  
25 Adagio, allegro, etc.  
26 Together, in singing  
29 British title  
32 One favoring: Suffix  
33 Soviet sea  
34 Ethereal  
35 Where 17 Across  
36 Drags  
38 Cincinnati players  
40 Rob, in Scotland  
41 Soviet initials  
42 Network

**DOWN**

1 Narrative  
2 Love in Spain  
3 Fashion  
4 Benosy  
5 Gets ready for a snapshot  
6 Expenditure  
7 Pale  
8 Peasants' alternative  
9 Timetable  
10 Western capital  
11 Zest  
12 Charity  
13 Printing error, for short  
18 World (1914-18)  
19 Bacchanalian cry  
23 Bright ocean fish  
24 Dutch cheeses  
25 Coin-ace call  
26 Sea birds  
27 Bishop's headress  
28 Take for  
29 Flightless birds  
30 Year for  
31 Cowbarns, in England  
32 Mountain ridge  
34 Concerning the highest point  
37 Descended  
42 Downfall  
43 Negligent  
44 Welles  
45 Championship  
46 Merganser  
47 Rug surface  
48 Capri, for one  
49 "is so sudden"  
50 Decline  
51 Arkin or Ladd  
52 Exploit  
54 Gazelle of Tibet  
55 Zeas or Thor

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13  
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31  
32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52  
53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61



# Winter Olympics Open Today — With Austrians

## Snow May Cancel Opening Ceremony

## Schranz Asks Team to Participate

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—The 1972 Winter Olympic Games open here today with a ceremony in which the Japanese will take the Olympic oath on behalf of the competitors and the ceremony will end with the singing of the Japanese national anthem while thousands of balloons rise into the air over the stadium.

The event, scheduled for tomorrow, is the opening of the ice hockey tournament, in which the powerful Soviet Union squad is favored to repeat its gold medal triumphs of the 1964 and 1968 Olympics.

In tomorrow's games, Czechoslovakia plays Japan and Sweden meets Yugoslavia. The No. 2 seeded Czechs and the No. 3 Swedes were the overwhelming favorites.

As competitors went through final preparations here, the Games were overshadowed by the campaign of International Olympic Committee president Avery Brundage against commercialism in sport, particularly Alpine skiing.

The Austrian Alpine and Nordic ski teams at first decided to withdraw from the games after veteran Alpine skier Franz Schranz was declared ineligible because of involvement in commercial advertising.

The Austrians finally bowed to an emotional appeal today by Schranz to stay in the Games, in which they have a good chance of taking several medals.

The threat that many top skiers would be excluded has hung over the Sapporo Games for months, and many not yet completely settled. Brundage told a press conference earlier this week that though Schranz was the only one so far staged out, other competitors might be barred during the Games.

Skiing lost another top competitor today when France's Miss Macchi was injured in a practice fall.

Japanese Emperor Hirohito is scheduled to open the first Winter Games to be held in Asia during a colorful and traditional 75-minute ceremony tomorrow.

But the opening ceremony at the Makomanai outdoor speed-skating rink could be hit by snowstorms possibly forcing the postponement or cancellation of the ceremony. A decision will be made early tomorrow morning.

More snow may fall during the weekend, threatening the Alpine downhill races, which require packed-down courses for speed and safety.

Thousands of Japanese troops will be standing by to stamp down the fresh snow with ski if necessary.

The 11-day Games will be the largest and most expensive Winter Olympics so far staged.

Japan has spent \$39,785,000 on developing the sports sites and nearby as much on supporting facilities, including the Olympic village and press centers for more than 5,500 journalists.

These costs do not take into account millions more spent on developing Sapporo's first subway system and new roads.

The Olympics have transformed this city of one-million people from a frontier town to a bustling metropolis.

About 40,000 spectators will attend the opening ceremony, while millions more in Japan and around the world will watch it on television.

After the Emperor opens the Games, the Olympic torch will be carried up 103 steps to the flame altar by 18-year-old Sapporo schoolboy Hidetaka Takada.

About 1,800 competitors and officials will parade before the Emperor.

Jeannie Evert, 14, Chris' Sister, Tops Miss Casals

PORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., Feb. 3 (AP).—Cinderella has a younger sister.

Jeannie Evert, the 14-year-old sister of Chris Evert, yesterday upset Rosemary Casals of San Francisco, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3, in the opening round of the \$25,000 Virginia Slims women's tennis tournament. It was young Miss Evert's debut in big-time tennis.

Last year, Chris, 16, became the Cinderella girl of tennis as she won 49 consecutive matches before losing in the semifinals of the U.S. Open to Billie Jean King.

In the end, I tried not to let the score come into my head," said the 6-foot, 90-pound, brunette from Fort Lauderdale, whose eyes sparkled with tears of joy after her victory today.

Miss Evert said that by the second set she realized she had a chance of winning, "but I didn't think I was going to win until it was over."

per and Supress, marching around the ice rink on a special canvas carpet.

One of Japan's top speed skaters, Keiichi Suzuki, will take the Olympic oath on behalf of the competitors and the ceremony will end with the singing of the Japanese national anthem while thousands of balloons rise into the air over the stadium.

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Under the hockey rules of this Olympics, six teams will be in class A and the rest in class B. The preliminaries will decide which goes where. The only close preliminary match should be the No. 6 United States vs. No. 7 Switzerland on Friday.

With goalie Mike Curran, former North Dakota University All-American, in the nets, the Americans are slight favorites. It could be the last time in the 11 days of these games that they so nearly lose.

Defending champion Russia doesn't play in the preliminary round.

The main program starts on Friday with competition in the huge, boisterous, cross-country, speed and figure skating and ski jumping. Alpine skiing opens Saturday with the women's downhill.

Conditions were extremely poor at Mount Kinza today, with a heavy fall of fresh snow making the men's and women's courses very soft. Fast practice was impossible and most of the skiers simply checked the course in short descents.

This has been the pattern over the past few days because of continued snowfalls. For downhill races, a hard, well-packed piste is a necessity.

China Welcomed

SAPPORO, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Avery Brundage, President of the International Olympic Committee, said here tonight that China should be in the Olympic Games and his organization would welcome its participation.

But the American, 84, warned that if the Chinese did enter the Olympic movement, they would receive no special treatment.

Speaking in an interview with the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, Brundage said the Olympic movement did not deal with governments and did not recognize governments.

He said sports organizations in China would have to make the approach to enter the Olympic Games.

"We would like China in the Olympics and feel it should be in the movement. But if it comes in then China must follow the rules of the Olympic movement," Brundage said.

Horse Sense

Equestrian fans may have a hard time recognizing some of the horses at the Munich Olympics next August. Their names may be changed.

It's the old problem of commercial advertising. The IOC discovered some horses had the same names as commercial firms—and that would transgress the Olympic code of strict amateurism.

Atlanta Falcons

Atlanta Falcons: Eric Patton, LB; Steve Grogan, RB; John Elway, QB; Steve Grogan, RB; John Elway, QB; Steve Grogan, RB; John Elway, QB.

Baltimore Colts

Baltimore Colts: Jack Mendenhall, QB; Earl Morrall, QB; Earl Morrall, QB; Earl Morrall, QB.

Buffalo Bills

Buffalo Bills: Pat Sullivan, QB; Jim Lincecum, QB; Jim Lincecum, QB; Jim Lincecum, QB.

Chicago Bears

Chicago Bears: Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB.

Cincinnati Bengals

Cincinnati Bengals: Sherman White, QB; Sherman White, QB; Sherman White, QB; Sherman White, QB.

But at a press conference today, Schranz said: "Since I know what it is like after years of training not to participate, I have asked the team to stay and that I not be the reason for the withdrawal of the whole Austrian skiing team."

The veteran skier, who had never won an Olympic gold medal, was banned by the IOC for appearing on commercial advertising.

He commented: "The reasons that were advanced for disqualifying me are so absurd, for they could be applied to practically everyone else in the Games."

But he said he had decided not to carry out his earlier threat to expose fellow skiers, because "I only now do I know what it means to a sportsman to be disqualified. I do not want to take revenge on other sports-

men for what happened to me."

Schranz, appearing at the conference in a bright yellow shirt and the black velvet official suit of the Austrian team, said of his disqualification: "The whole world has collapsed."

"If (IOC president Avery) Brundage knew that this meant for me, I would not have been sacrificed to satisfy his own prestige."

Schranz said he would leave the Olympic village today and return to Austria in a few days, and probably won't be here for next Monday's downhill race for which he was favorite.

Austrian world cup holder Annemarie Freyhold is favored to bring home one or two gold medals.

Austrian officials praised Schranz decision.

Klaus Leitner, secretary-general of the Austrian Ski Federation, said: "We can't do anything about the suspension right now, but we will consider the future consequences of the decision."

"The decision said the effect that the Austrian Olympic team led because they had designated Karl as an amateur."

Brundage told a press conference last night the IOC had not finished with the Austrian National Olympic Committee for allowing Schranz to sign a statement that he had not contravened Olympic rules.

The Sapporo Olympic organizing committee's secretary-general Tomoo Sato welcomed the Austrian decision and said: "I am most gratified."

"I would like to pay my respect for the decision. Now I pray that the Austrians will show good results in the games."

Kimio Funatsu, head of the Olympic village, said that Schranz would be leaving the village today of his own accord. "I couldn't order him to get out."

During the conference, Schranz said: "I will stay in Sapporo for a while and then go to the United States and Canada for the World Cup races there."

Asked whether he now would turn professional, the 31-year-old skier said: "It is difficult to say. I cannot answer that question now."

When asked if he felt that he had set a bad example for the young people of the world, he said: "I don't understand the question."

Klee immediately stepped up to the microphones and said that "considering the fact that Schranz has been among the world's top skiers for 18 years, always keeping himself in top shape, I would like to say that he is an outstanding example for the young people of the world."

Schranz said he had received a large number of telegrams and telephone calls from all over the world supporting his cause.

Team-by-Team 1st 7-Round Draft Choices

Atlanta Falcons: Eric Patton, LB; Steve Grogan, RB; John Elway, QB; Steve Grogan, RB; John Elway, QB; Steve Grogan, RB; John Elway, QB.

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Cincinnati Bengals: Sherman White, QB; Sherman White, QB; Sherman White, QB; Sherman White, QB.

Cleveland Browns: Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB.

Dallas Cowboys: Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB.

Denver Broncos: Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB.

Detroit Lions: Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB.

Green Bay Packers: Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB.

Indianapolis Colts: Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB.

Kansas City Chiefs: Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB.

Los Angeles Rams: Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB.

Minnesota Vikings: Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB.

Miami Dolphins: Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB.

New England Patriots: Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB.

New Orleans Saints: Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB.

New York Jets: Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB.

Oakland Raiders: Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB.

Pittsburgh Steelers: Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB.

San Diego Chargers: Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB.

San Francisco 49ers: Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB.

Seattle Seahawks: Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB.

St. Louis Cardinals: Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB.

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Cincinnati Bengals: Sherman White, QB; Sherman White, QB; Sherman White, QB; Sherman White, QB.

Cleveland Browns: Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB.

Dallas Cowboys: Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB.

Denver Broncos: Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB.

Detroit Lions: Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB.

Green Bay Packers: Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB.

Indianapolis Colts: Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB.

Kansas City Chiefs: Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB.

Los Angeles Rams: Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB.

Minnesota Vikings: Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB.

Miami Dolphins: Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB.

New England Patriots: Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB.

New Orleans Saints: Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB.

New York Jets: Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB.

Oakland Raiders: Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB.

Pittsburgh Steelers: Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB.

San Diego Chargers: Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB.

San Francisco 49ers: Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB.

Seattle Seahawks: Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB.

St. Louis Cardinals: Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB.

Tampa Bay Buccaneers: Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB.



OUT OF GAMES—Françoise Macchi, France's leading female skier, is carried off the downhill course in Sapporo, Japan, yesterday by French coach Jean Béranger after she tore ligaments in her left knee during a practice run. She will miss the Olympics.

## Bills' Money Will Place Weight on No. 1 Choice

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (NYT).—In a blue pin-striped suit and vest instead of the blue jeans he usually wears on the Notre Dame campus, Walt Patulski suddenly added 30 pounds in weight and possibly \$300,000 in salary yesterday as the No. 1 choice in the National Football League draft.

"How much do you weigh?" he was asked.

"265," the 6-foot-5-inch defensive end replied.

"What was your program weight at Notre Dame?"

"235," he said, smiling. "That's what I was as a sophomore, and they never changed it."

But the NFL scouts knew his correct weight.

"At our spring practice last year," Patulski recalled in a visit to the draft meeting at the Essex House, "scouts from all the NFL teams were there. I remember a couple of them told me I might be the first player picked. Until then, I hadn't thought about how early I'd be drafted."

Now that Patulski has emerged as the premier selection, his attorney, Robert Woolf of Boston, will seek a record contract for a defensive player.

"This is the year of the defense," Woolf explained. "The first two players, and four of the first seven, were defensive players."

"My concept is that defensive players should be paid on a level with offensive players. In this case both Walt and O.J. Simpson were very first choice by the very same team. Why should they differentiate in their contract?"

Simpson, a Heisman Trophy running back, is reported to have received a four-year contract in 1969 for \$215,000 in salaries plus a \$100,000 loan.

If Patulski had had his way at Notre Dame, he would have been a running back. As a high school star at Christian Brothers Academy in Syracuse, he ran for more than 1,000 yards and scored 28 touchdowns in his senior year. But as a freshman at Notre Dame, he was switched to defensive end.

WASHINGTON REDSKINS

Washington Redskins: Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB; Tom Donahoe, QB.

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Art Buchwald

## A Plan for the Ghetto

WASHINGTON—As part of his overall plan President Nixon has offered North Vietnam \$2.5 billion to rebuild its country once the war is over. Even critics of the President consider this a most generous sum of money to be given to a nation that Mr. Nixon still refers to in the most unflattering terms.

I have a friend named Zugsmith, who works with people in the Washington ghetto, and the morning he read about the \$2.5-billion offer he came to see me.

"Man, that's a lot of money to give a country that's been kicking the hell out of us," he said.

"Well, it's not as much as we gave Germany in World War II," I said. "I've been thinking about it quite seriously, and I want to try this idea out on you. Suppose after the war is over we import some of those North Vietnamese cats and bring them to Washington and put them up in the ghetto."

"I don't follow you," I said. "Now suppose those North Vietnamese cats start fighting with our cats, I mean really fighting with them, with a lot of surplus war stuff that the South Vietnamese will probably sell us under the table."

"But that would be civil war," I protested.

"Right, but keep in mind we won't be fighting against Americans. We'll be fighting against North Vietnamese."

"But the North Vietnamese are Communists," I said.

"You got it, man. Now if we're fighting North Vietnamese in the ghetto, America is going to have to come to our support, right?"

"They better or we'll have Communist aggression right on our own mainland."

"Okay, so America comes into the ghetto and says 'You got a Communist threat here boys. What can we give you?' So we say 'How about tearing down all those rat-infested buildings so we can get a good crack at the

North Vietnamese who are out there somewhere."

"They would have to tear them down if that's where the Communists were hiding," I agreed.

"Now we say to the Americans, 'How about putting up some new buildings so we can win the hearts and minds of the people in the ghetto. And how about some land reform while you're at it?'"

"If it's a civil war, you have to win the hearts and minds of the people," I agreed.

"You got it, man. Nobody gives a damn about the hearts and minds of the people in the ghetto because there are no Communists there. You sprinkle five or six hundred Reds around and America has to give us everything we ask for."

"There should be a hole in your plan," I said. "But I can't find it."

"You're going to have some shooting in the ghetto, but no more than you have now. Maybe some people are going to be captured by the North Vietnamese, but with POWs Nixon is going to be forced to find a solution to the problem. Of course he'll insist on us having our own government, which is something we don't have right now. And he might even call for elections in the South supervised by the United Nations. You can't ask for better than that."

"The beauty of your plan," I said, "is that if you fight Communists in the ghetto, you'll be the good guys."

"My thinking exactly. We'd have everyone in Congress praising us to the skies. Agnew might even come and visit us and hand out medals."

"The only problem you have, as I see it," I said, "is how do you get the North Vietnamese to come to the ghetto in Washington? It isn't really a place they'd want to fight for."

"I'll admit that's had me stymied," Zugsmith said, "but then I read about that money Nixon was handing out, I figure if he's willing to pay the North Vietnamese \$2.5 billion to get out of South Vietnam, there is no telling what the President will offer them to get out of Washington, D.C."

Mary Blume

## Jane Fonda—After the Far East Tour



Jane Fonda

PARIS (UPI)—In Newsweek last week there was a piece on the declining number of performers willing to make USO tours. "People don't want to be associated with supporting a military effort that's bad news for everybody," the USO's head explained.

On the other hand, more and more people are interested in joining the pro-GI, anti-war Free the Army show, says Jane Fonda, who just returned from the first overseas tour to Hawaii, the Philippines, Okinawa and Japan (they were banned from South Korea and South Vietnam).

"So many people want to do FTA shows," Miss Fonda said in her first press interview since the tour ended a month ago. "I hope they do—as much for themselves as for the soldiers."

The FTA group consisted of nine performers, black and white, of whom Jane Fonda and actor Donald Sutherland were the best known, as well as a stage crew and a film unit making a documentary of the tour.

We had people who had never been active, people who have been actively working a long time, pacifists, just about every other kind of political coloration you can think of, feminists and men who haven't yet realized they have to tackle with their male chauvinism. There were lots of contradictions and some of us will ever be the same.

We haven't been able to analyze what we've been through. I think we're not as liberal in the sense of Peace Now. We ask what does peace mean? Does it mean fewer white Americans dying? Does it mean fewer Americans being aware of the war going on?

"Nixon is saying he's winding down the war because he's removing the ground troops. What you can only know if you talk to soldiers or go there is that the war is being escalated and automated."

The troupe learned about the use of attack carriers for long-distance bombing, about the latest commission bombs and about the newest nuclear weapons. They're no longer metal pellets, multi-sided pellets that don't

show up on X-rays, can't be removed, and cause incredible pain."

One of the most important points of the tour, Miss Fonda says, was to show Asians that dissenting GIs are potentially their allies rather than agents of oppression. In Japan relations between the natives and GIs are already established.

"There is a desolate, icy, remote counter-espionage base in Japan, Misawa base. We met American servicemen who'd been working there and who were turning in their security clearances. 'We can't tell you what we know,' they'd say, 'but we don't want any more part of it.' And in this remote place five Japanese people are running a coffee house. It's fantastic and very moving that this kind of support exists."

On Okinawa, on the other hand, the contrast between the military bases and the slums the natives live in was terrible. "It was agricultural and fishing land. We've taken over the farming land and polluted the water."

"On Je Jima, a small island off Okinawa, the people are deaf because that's where the deaf bombers practice. We have foot-age of this. Sometimes they practice dropping tanks and the tanks fall on people and kill them. And children have been killed by poisonous gas. You know the extraordinary precau-

tions they take when transporting poisonous gas in the United States. Not here. They're just Asians."

At the start of Jane Fonda's activism there was some jeering. "In '64, I didn't become active until I was 33 for God's sake," she herself says—and some harassment, as when she was arrested for bringing drugs into the United States from Canada (the "drugs" it turned out, were vitamin pills).

The harassment is over—"I don't travel with so many vitamin pills," she says with a small smile—and many Americans who disagree with Jane Fonda's politics have been moved by her sincerity. The sense of new maturity and thoughtfulness has been reflected in her work: As a beaming matron, she went to another upon leaving a movie house in a New York cartoon, "You know who I'm going to enjoy watching get older? Jane Fonda."

She is living in a rambling Left Bank apartment, furnished in French Landlady Traditional, which she is sharing with five other women and two children. In the living-room, a bottle of Scotch and a bottle of wine sit on a table, a guitar leans against an overstuffed chair, a stick of incense burns, held between the drawer and the carcass of a Louis-Louis commode.

On the marble mantelpiece a photo of Ho Chi Minh, looking, as Graham Greene once said, as pure as Lucifer, stands next to a drawing by Jane Fonda's 3-year-old daughter, Vanessa. "I think it's brilliant," Jane says, holding up a Vanessa painting. A slightly shy smile, "I'm just like every other mother."

Jane Fonda puts more loving than she should—though this is, after all, her own affair—into the word movie star, feels ultimately uncertain about her right to tell anyone what they should do and is convinced that "it's time to make our profession relevant to social change. Although she is less interested in acting now, she is glad to be making a film. Paris with Jean-Luc Godard.

"What Godard is doing is pos-

ing questions in a new way and that itself is revolutionary. And I don't know anyone else who's doing it."

The first Free the Army show, at Fort Bragg, was, Miss Fonda says, cynical and anti-administration. The current show is "a political vanderville. I think we've moved a lot. It's not cynical. It's much more directed to the GIs and their lives rather than to sending up the administration."

"A lot of them say later, 'Bob Hope makes us homesick. The FTA makes us think.'"

People whom Miss Fonda met on tour ranged from some of the 1,300 seamen from the attack carrier Coral Sea who signed an anti-war petition (men from four attack carriers have signed such petitions) to servicemen whose position, she says, is awful.

The continuing shock was that the war has done to the people fighting it. "Young men, most of whom enlisted—what's the word?—they think they're the only college-educated middle class who are objecting—are having the reaction that human beings shouldn't have to do this. They say we are forced to do things that humiliate us, that dehumanize us, that refuse to allow us to think for ourselves. You hear this all the time—they treat us like cattle."

"The result is terrible. 'Men have said to me, 'When I came into the Army I loved my woman.' Now they talk about a piece of ass, a piece of tail. 'Those are hard words, I'm sorry, but they're true words.'"

As Jane Fonda talks she adds, perhaps unnecessarily, "I don't say this with any arrogance or smugness. As I say, I'm not young, it's taken me a long time."

Asked how she feels right now, Jane Fonda quotes Antonio Gramsci: "Pessimism of the intellect, optimism of the soul. 'Intellectually, I am superlatively aware of the huge problems ahead. But on a day-to-day basis, I feel optimism. History's on our side.'"

"It's just difficult today for an American to know where to move, and how."

## PEOPLE: The Truth About Paul Willis

Men get their kicks where they find them. Some go over Niagara Falls in a barrel. Others swallow goldfish or sit on flagpoles. Paul Willis puts ferrets down his trousers.

Willis, 28, who keeps a family of the vicious, razor-toothed rodents at his Cambourne, England, home (ferrets terrorize rabbits and other small game), just up and decided the other day to pop a pair of them down his pants—perhaps the shoddiest of it, perhaps simply because they're the only wild creatures the motives of men of destiny?

Establishing his own rules—no protective garments allowed; loose-fitting trousers to be secured top and bottom with twice to block the critics' normal escape routes—Willis, a textile machinist in his spare time, gathered himself together at the local Basset Arms pub. While women gasped and strong men giggled, Willis checked a stopwatch, dropped the ferrets down, and sweat it out for precisely two minutes, claiming a world record which isn't likely to be challenged in the recent future. "They hit through my trousers," he said after the ordeal, "but not through anything else."

Later, Willis allowed as he had practiced a little at home, suffering three stitches when one of the beasts chewed a thumb during rehearsal. Said wife Judith in one of those statements wives are inclined to make: "I don't know anything else than his finger. I don't know what I'd have done."

Ad Libs (continued): Under the "Help Wanted" classifieds of a newspaper in Port Elizabeth, South Africa: "Young Lady Sought—Must be neat and accurate."

Catch, if you can, tomorrow (Friday) night's concert at Paris's Salle Gaveau featuring Gato Barbieri, a 33-year-old saxophonist from Argentina who's one of the era's truly original jazz musicians. Ignore, if you will, a review of a Christmas Barbie gig by Robert Christgau, jazz critic of The Village Voice, who writes: "I don't listen to Gato Barbieri, and maybe the reason is he no longer speaks to my condition... which brings us back to Barbieri... who does speak to my condition. The polyrhythms were exciting but conventional enough, although because they were propelled forward by the alms."



MISSING—The rare Darwin

rhinoceros above, a four-foot 65-pound native of Patagonia, which has escaped from its pen in Ithaca, N.Y. Cornell University reports The New York Times, has been bringing up the reha for some time now.

off-beat drumming of Kenia White III—a tree growing in the middle of a river—they weren't as regular as what you might expect from Merle Mann or Santana. There really was an almost organic flow, just like in jazz criticism.... He said it; we didn't.

The thing about Al Hix is that he's always going around nothing but purely by chance in Helsinki during our recent trip to the north. Al, in the company of Lady June Moore, immediately brought to our attention the Curious Case of the Missing X. "No kidding," he said excitedly, "there's no X in the Finnish language. A cab is a 'taksi,' you know? And there's actually a magazine called 'Seksti.' Asked, when he collected, to join us in a late supper, Al politely declined. 'Sorry,' he said, 'We'll be busy. We're going out to look for a KS-rated movie...'

A sign has been posted at the Pilkington Factory on England's Isle of Sheppey advising workers who cannot read that they can learn at a local evening class.

—DICK KORNACK

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